109TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

# S. 306

[Report No. 109-

To prohibit	discrimination on the basis of genetic information	with re	spect
	to health insurance and employment.		

### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

February 7, 2005

Ms.	SNOWE (for herself, Mr. Frist, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Enzi, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Harkin, Ms. Collins, Mr. Talent, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Hatch, Ms. Mikulski, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Clinton, and Mr. DeWine) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
	FEBRUARY (legislative day,), 2005 Reported by Mr. Enzi, with an amendment [Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

### A BILL

To prohibit discrimination on the basis of genetic information with respect to health insurance and employment.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.
- 4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be eited as the
- 5 "Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2005".

#### 1 (b) Table of Contents of contents of

#### 2 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

#### TITLE I—GENETIC NONDISCRIMINATION IN HEALTH INSURANCE

Sec. 101. Amendments to Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Sec. 102. Amendments to the Public Health Service Act.

Sec. 103. Amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Sec. 104. Amendments to title XVIII of the Social Security Act relating to medigap.

Sec. 105. Privacy and confidentiality.

Sec. 106. Assuring coordination.

Sec. 107. Regulations; effective date.

## TITLE II—PROHIBITING EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION

Sec. 201. Definitions.

Sec. 202. Employer practices.

Sec. 203. Employment agency practices.

Sec. 204. Labor organization practices.

Sec. 205. Training programs.

Sec. 206. Confidentiality of genetic information.

Sec. 207. Remedies and enforcement.

Sec. 208. Disparate impact.

Sec. 209. Construction.

Sec. 210. Medical information that is not genetic information.

Sec. 211. Regulations.

Sec. 212. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 213. Effective date.

#### TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION

Sec. 301. Severability.

#### 3 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

4 Congress makes the following findings:

5 (1) Deciphering the sequence of the human ge-

6 nome and other advances in genetics open major

7 new opportunities for medical progress. New knowl-

8 edge about the genetic basis of illness will allow for

9 earlier detection of illnesses, often before symptoms

10 have begun. Genetic testing can allow individuals to

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take steps to reduce the likelihood that they will contract a particular disorder. New knowledge about genetics may allow for the development of better therapies that are more effective against disease or have fewer side effects than current treatments. These advances give rise to the potential misuse of genetic information to discriminate in health insurance and employment.

(2) The early science of genetics became the basis of State laws that provided for the sterilization of persons having presumed genetic "defects" such mental retardation, mental disease, epilepsy, blindness, and hearing loss, among other conditions. The first sterilization law was enacted in the State of Indiana in 1907. By 1981, a majority of States adopted sterilization laws to "correct" apparent genetic traits or tendencies. Many of these State laws have since been repealed, and many have been modified to include essential constitutional requirements of due process and equal protection. However, the current explosion in the science of genetics, and the history of sterilization laws by the States based on early genetic science, compels Congressional action in this area.

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(3) Although genes are facially neutral markers,

many genetic conditions and disorders are associated with particular racial and ethnic groups and gender. Because some genetic traits are most prevalent in particular groups, members of a particular group may be stigmatized or discriminated against as a result of that genetic information. This form of diserimination was evident in the 1970s, which saw the advent of programs to screen and identify carriers of sickle cell anemia, a disease which afflicts African-Americans. Once again, State legislatures began to enact discriminatory laws in the area, and in the early 1970s began mandating genetic screening of all African Americans for sickle cell anemia, leading to discrimination and unnecessary fear. To alleviate some of this stigma, Congress in 1972 passed the National Siekle Cell Anemia Control Act, which withholds Federal funding from States unless siekle cell testing is voluntary. (4) Congress has been informed of examples of genetic discrimination in the workplace. These in-

(4) Congress has been informed of examples of genetic discrimination in the workplace. These include the use of pre-employment genetic screening at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, which led to a court decision in favor of the employees in that case Norman-Bloodsaw v. Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (135)

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F.3d 1260, 1269 (9th Cir. 1998)). Congress clearly has a compelling public interest in relieving the fear of discrimination and in prohibiting its actual practice in employment and health insurance.

(5) Federal law addressing genetic discrimination in health insurance and employment is incomplete in both the scope and depth of its protections. Moreover, while many States have enacted some type of genetic non-discrimination law, these laws vary widely with respect to their approach, application, and level of protection. Congress has collected substantial evidence that the American public and the medical community find the existing patchwork of State and Federal laws to be confusing and inadequate to protect them from discrimination. Therefore Federal legislation establishing a national and uniform basic standard is necessary to fully protect the public from discrimination and allay their concerns about the potential for discrimination, thereby allowing individuals to take advantage of genetic testing, technologies, research, and new therapies.

1	TITLE I—GENETIC NON-
2	DISCRIMINATION IN HEALTH
3	INSURANCE
4	SEC. 101. AMENDMENTS TO EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT IN-
5	COME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.
6	(a) Prohibition of Health Discrimination on
7	THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION OR GENETIC
8	SERVICES.—
9	(1) No enrollment restriction for GE-
10	NETIC SERVICES.—Section 702(a)(1)(F) of the Em-
11	ployee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29
12	U.S.C. 1182(a)(1)(F)) is amended by inserting be-
13	fore the period the following: "(including informa-
14	tion about a request for or receipt of genetic services
15	by an individual or family member of such indi-
16	vidual)".
17	(2) No discrimination in group premiums
18	BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.—Section 702(b)
19	of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of
20	1974 (29 U.S.C. 1182(b)) is amended—
21	(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting be-
22	fore the semicolon the following: "except as pro-
23	vided in paragraph (3)"; and
24	(B) by adding at the end the following:

1 "(3) No discrimination in group premiums 2 BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.—For purposes 3 of this section, a group health plan, or a health in-4 surance issuer offering group health insurance cov-5 erage in connection with a group health plan, shall 6 not adjust premium or contribution amounts for a 7 group on the basis of genetic information concerning 8 an individual in the group or a family member of the 9 individual (including information about a request for 10 or receipt of genetic services by an individual or 11 family member of such individual).". 12 (b) Limitations on Genetic Testing.—Section 702 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1182) is amended by adding at the end 15 the following: 16 "(c) Generic Testing.— 17 "(1) Limitation on requesting or requir-18 ING GENETIC TESTING.—A group health plan, or a 19 health insurance issuer offering health insurance 20 coverage in connection with a group health plan, 21 shall not request or require an individual or a family 22 member of such individual to undergo a genetic test. 23 "(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in 24 this part shall be construed to—

1	"(A) limit the authority of a health care
2	professional who is providing health care serv-
3	ices with respect to an individual to request
4	that such individual or a family member of such
5	individual undergo a genetic test;
6	"(B) limit the authority of a health care
7	professional who is employed by or affiliated
8	with a group health plan or a health insurance
9	issuer and who is providing health care services
10	to an individual as part of a bona fide wellness
11	program to notify such individual of the avail-
12	ability of a genetic test or to provide informa-
13	tion to such individual regarding such genetic
14	<del>test; or</del>
15	"(C) authorize or permit a health care pro-
16	fessional to require that an individual undergo
17	a genetic test.
18	"(d) Application to All Plans.—The provisions
19	of subsections $(a)(1)(F)$ , $(b)(3)$ , and $(e)$ shall apply to
20	group health plans and health insurance issuers without
21	regard to section 732(a).".
22	(e) Remedies and Enforcement.—Section 502 of
23	the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974
24	(29 U.S.C. 1132) is amended by adding at the end the
25	following:

1	"(n) Enforcement of Genetic Nondiscrimina-
2	TION REQUIREMENTS.—
3	"(1) Injunctive relief for irreparable
4	HARM.—With respect to any violation of subsection
5	(a)(1)(F), (b)(3), or (e) of section 702, a participant
6	or beneficiary may seek relief under subsection
7	502(a)(1)(B) prior to the exhaustion of available ad-
8	ministrative remedies under section 503 if it is dem-
9	onstrated to the court, by a preponderance of the
10	evidence, that the exhaustion of such remedies would
11	eause irreparable harm to the health of the partici-
12	pant or beneficiary. Any determinations that already
13	have been made under section 503 in such case, or
14	that are made in such ease while an action under
15	this paragraph is pending, shall be given due consid-
16	eration by the court in any action under this sub-
17	section in such case.
18	"(2) Equitable relief for genetic non-
19	DISCRIMINATION.—
20	"(A) REINSTATEMENT OF BENEFITS
21	WHERE EQUITABLE RELIEF HAS BEEN AWARD-
22	ED.—The recovery of benefits by a participant
23	or beneficiary under a civil action under this
24	section may include an administrative penalty

under subparagraph (B) and the retroactive re-

1	instatement of coverage under the plan involved
2	to the date on which the participant or bene-
3	ficiary was denied eligibility for coverage if—
4	"(i) the civil action was commenced
5	under subsection $(a)(1)(B)$ ; and
6	"(ii) the denial of coverage on which
7	such civil action was based constitutes a
8	violation of subsection (a)(1)(F), (b)(3), or
9	(e) of section 702.
10	"(B) Administrative penalty.—
11	"(i) In General.—An administrator
12	who fails to comply with the requirements
13	of subsection $(a)(1)(F)$ , $(b)(3)$ , or $(e)$ of
14	section 702 with respect to a participant or
15	beneficiary may, in an action commenced
16	under subsection (a)(1)(B), be personally
17	liable in the discretion of the court, for a
18	penalty in the amount not more than \$100
19	for each day in the noncompliance period.
20	"(ii) Noncompliance Period.—For
21	purposes of clause (i), the term 'non-
22	compliance period' means the period—
23	"(I) beginning on the date that a
24	failure described in clause (i) occurs;
25	and

1	<del>"(H)</del> ending on the date that
2	such failure is corrected.
3	"(iii) Payment to participant of
4	BENEFICIARY.—A penalty collected under
5	this subparagraph shall be paid to the par-
6	ticipant or beneficiary involved.
7	"(3) Secretarial enforcement author-
8	<del>ITY.      </del>
9	"(A) GENERAL RULE.—The Secretary has
10	the authority to impose a penalty on any failure
11	of a group health plan to meet the requirements
12	of subsection $(a)(1)(F)$ , $(b)(3)$ , or $(c)$ of section
13	<del>702.</del>
14	"(B) AMOUNT.
15	"(i) IN GENERAL.—The amount of
16	the penalty imposed by subparagraph (A)
17	shall be \$100 for each day in the non-
18	compliance period with respect to each in-
19	dividual to whom such failure relates.
20	"(ii) Noncompliance period.—For
21	purposes of this paragraph, the term 'non-
22	compliance period' means, with respect to
23	any failure, the period—
24	"(I) beginning on the date such
25	failure first occurs; and

1	"(H) ending on the date such
2	failure is corrected.
3	"(C) MINIMUM PENALTIES WHERE FAIL-
4	URE DISCOVERED.—Notwithstanding clauses (i)
5	and (ii) of subparagraph (D):
6	"(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of 1 or
7	more failures with respect to an indi-
8	<del>vidual—</del>
9	"(I) which are not corrected be-
10	fore the date on which the plan re-
11	ceives a notice from the Secretary of
12	such violation; and
13	"(H) which occurred or continued
14	during the period involved;
15	the amount of penalty imposed by subpara-
16	graph (A) by reason of such failures with
17	respect to such individual shall not be less
18	than \$2,500.
19	"(ii) Higher minimum penalty
20	WHERE VIOLATIONS ARE MORE THAN DE
21	MINIMIS.—To the extent violations for
22	which any person is liable under this para-
23	graph for any year are more than de mini-
24	mis, clause (i) shall be applied by sub-

1	stituting '\$15,000' for '\$2,500' with re-
2	spect to such person.
3	"(D) Limitations.—
4	"(i) Penalty not to apply where
5	FAILURE NOT DISCOVERED EXERCISING
6	REASONABLE DILIGENCE.—No penalty
7	shall be imposed by subparagraph (A) on
8	any failure during any period for which it
9	is established to the satisfaction of the
10	Secretary that the person otherwise liable
11	for such penalty did not know, and exer-
12	eising reasonable diligence would not have
13	known, that such failure existed.
14	"(ii) Penalty not to apply to
15	FAILURES CORRECTED WITHIN CERTAIN
16	PERIODS.—No penalty shall be imposed by
17	subparagraph (A) on any failure if—
18	"(I) such failure was due to rea-
19	sonable cause and not to willful ne-
20	<del>gleet;</del> and
21	"(II) such failure is corrected
22	during the 30-day period beginning on
23	the first date the person otherwise lia-
24	ble for such penalty knew, or exer-

1	cising reasonable diligence would have
2	known, that such failure existed.
3	"(iii) Overall limitation for un
4	INTENTIONAL FAILURES.—In the case of
5	failures which are due to reasonable cause
6	and not to willful neglect, the penalty im
7	posed by subparagraph (A) for failures
8	shall not exceed the amount equal to the
9	<del>lesser</del> of—
0	"(I) 10 percent of the aggregate
11	amount paid or incurred by the em
12	<del>ployer (or predecessor employer) dur</del>
13	ing the preceding taxable year for
14	group health plans; or
15	<del>"(H) \$500,000.</del>
16	"(E) Waiver by Secretary.—In the case
17	of a failure which is due to reasonable eause
18	and not to willful neglect, the Secretary may
19	waive part or all of the penalty imposed by sub
20	paragraph (A) to the extent that the paymen
21	of such penalty would be excessive relative to
22	the failure involved.".
23	(d) Definitions.—Section 733(d) of the Employee
24	Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C
25	1191b(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following

1	"(5) FAMILY MEMBER.—The term 'family
2	member' means with respect to an individual—
3	"(A) the spouse of the individual;
4	"(B) a dependent child of the individual,
5	including a child who is born to or placed for
6	adoption with the individual; and
7	"(C) all other individuals related by blood
8	to the individual or the spouse or child de-
9	scribed in subparagraph (A) or (B).
10	"(6) Genetic information.—
11	"(A) In General.—Except as provided in
12	subparagraph (B), the term 'genetic informa-
13	tion' means information about—
14	"(i) an individual's genetic tests;
15	"(ii) the genetic tests of family mem-
16	bers of the individual; or
17	"(iii) the occurrence of a disease or
18	disorder in family members of the indi-
19	vidual.
20	"(B) Exclusions.—The term 'genetic in-
21	formation' shall not include information about
22	the sex or age of an individual.
23	"(7) GENETIC TEST.—
24	"(A) In GENERAL.—The term 'genetic
25	test' means an analysis of human DNA, RNA,

1	chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that de-
2	teets genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal
3	<del>changes.</del>
4	"(B) Exceptions.—The term 'genetic
5	test' does not mean—
6	"(i) an analysis of proteins or metabo-
7	lites that does not detect genotypes,
8	mutations, or chromosomal changes; or
9	"(ii) an analysis of proteins or me-
10	tabolites that is directly related to a mani-
11	fested disease, disorder, or pathological
12	condition that could reasonably be detected
13	by a health care professional with appro-
14	priate training and expertise in the field of
15	medicine involved.
16	"(8) GENETIC SERVICES.—The term 'genetic
17	services' means—
18	"(A) a genetic test;
19	"(B) genetic counseling (such as obtaining,
20	interpreting, or assessing genetic information);
21	<del>Ol'</del>
22	"(C) genetic education.".
23	(e) REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVE DATE.—
24	(1) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after
25	the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of

1	Labor shall issue final regulations in an accessible
2	format to carry out the amendments made by this
3	section.
4	(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made
5	by this section shall apply with respect to group
6	health plans for plan years beginning after the date
7	that is 18 months after the date of enactment of
8	this title.
9	SEC. 102. AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
10	ACT.
11	(a) Amendments Relating to the Group Mar-
12	KET.—
13	(1) Prohibition of Health discrimination
14	ON THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION OR GE-
15	NETIC SERVICES.
16	(A) No enrollment restriction for
17	GENETIC SERVICES.—Section 2702(a)(1)(F) of
18	the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.
19	300gg-1(a)(1)(F)) is amended by inserting be-
20	fore the period the following: "(including infor-
21	mation about a request for or receipt of genetic
22	services by an individual or family member of
23	such individual)".
24	(B) No discrimination in group pre-
25	MIUMS BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.

1	Section 2702(b) of the Public Health Service
2	Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-1(b)) is amended—
3	(i) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting
4	before the semicolon the following: ", ex-
5	cept as provided in paragraph (3)"; and
6	(ii) by adding at the end the fol-
7	lowing:
8	"(3) No discrimination in group premiums
9	BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION. For purposes
10	of this section, a group health plan, or a health in-
11	surance issuer offering group health insurance cov-
12	erage in connection with a group health plan, shall
13	not adjust premium or contribution amounts for a
14	group on the basis of genetic information concerning
15	an individual in the group or a family member of the
16	individual (including information about a request for
17	or receipt of genetic services by an individual or
18	family member of such individual).".
19	(2) Limitations on genetic testing.—Sec-
20	tion 2702 of the Public Health Service Act (42
21	U.S.C. 300gg-1) is amended by adding at the end
22	the following:
23	"(e) Genetic Testing.—
24	"(1) Limitation on requesting or requir-
25	ing genetic testing.—A group health plan, or a

1	health insurance issuer offering health insurance
2	coverage in connection with a group health plan,
3	shall not request or require an individual or a family
4	member of such individual to undergo a genetic test.
5	"(2) Rule of construction.—Nothing in
6	this part shall be construed to—
7	"(A) limit the authority of a health care
8	professional who is providing health care serv-
9	ices with respect to an individual to request
10	that such individual or a family member of such
11	individual undergo a genetic test;
12	"(B) limit the authority of a health care
13	professional who is employed by or affiliated
14	with a group health plan or a health insurance
15	issuer and who is providing health care services
16	to an individual as part of a bona fide wellness
17	program to notify such individual of the avail-
18	ability of a genetic test or to provide informa-
19	tion to such individual regarding such genetic
20	test; or
21	"(C) authorize or permit a health care pro-
22	fessional to require that an individual undergo
23	a genetic test.
24	"(d) Application to All Plans.—The provisions
25	of subsections (a)(1)(F), (b)(3), and (c) shall apply to

1	group health plans and health insurance issuers without
2	regard to section 2721(a).".
3	(3) Remedies and enforcement. Section
4	2722(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.
5	300gg-22)(b)) is amended by adding at the end the
6	following:
7	"(3) Enforcement authority relating to
8	GENETIC DISCRIMINATION.—
9	"(A) GENERAL RULE.—In the cases de-
10	scribed in paragraph (1), notwithstanding the
11	provisions of paragraph $(2)(C)$ , the following
12	provisions shall apply with respect to an action
13	under this subsection by the Secretary with re-
14	spect to any failure of a health insurance issuer
15	in connection with a group health plan, to meet
16	the requirements of subsection $(a)(1)(F)$ ,
17	$\frac{\text{(b)(3)}}{\text{or (c) of section } 2702}$ .
18	"(B) AMOUNT.
19	"(i) IN GENERAL.—The amount of
20	the penalty imposed under this paragraph
21	shall be \$100 for each day in the non-
22	compliance period with respect to each in-
23	dividual to whom such failure relates.
24	"(ii) Noncompliance Period.—For
25	purposes of this paragraph, the term 'non-

1 compli	ance period' means, with respect to
2 any fa	ilure, the period—
3	"(I) beginning on the date such
4 <del>f</del> 8	ailure first occurs; and
5	"(II) ending on the date such
6 <del>f</del> s	<del>uilure is corrected.</del>
7 <u>"(C)</u> 3	MINIMUM PENALTIES WHERE FAIL-
8 URE DISCO	VERED.—Notwithstanding clauses (i)
9 and (ii) of	subparagraph (D):
10	(i) In GENERAL.—In the case of 1 or
11 more	failures with respect to an indi-
12 vidual-	<del>_</del>
13	"(I) which are not corrected be-
14 <del>fc</del>	ore the date on which the plan re-
15 ee	eives a notice from the Secretary of
16 st	ach violation; and
17	"(II) which occurred or continued
18 <del>d</del>	uring the period involved;
19 the an	nount of penalty imposed by subpara-
20 graph	(A) by reason of such failures with
21 respec	t to such individual shall not be less
22 than \$	2 <del>,500.</del>
23 "	(ii) HIGHER MINIMUM PENALTY
24 WHERI	E <del>VIOLATIONS</del> ARE MORE THAN DE
25 MINIM	IS.—To the extent violations for

1	which any person is liable under this para-
2	graph for any year are more than de mini-
3	mis, clause (i) shall be applied by sub-
4	stituting '\$15,000' for '\$2,500' with re-
5	spect to such person.
6	"(D) Limitations.—
7	"(i) Penalty not to apply where
8	FAILURE NOT DISCOVERED EXERCISING
9	REASONABLE DILIGENCE. No penalty
10	shall be imposed by subparagraph (A) on
11	any failure during any period for which it
12	is established to the satisfaction of the
13	Secretary that the person otherwise liable
14	for such penalty did not know, and exer-
15	cising reasonable diligence would not have
16	known, that such failure existed.
17	"(ii) Penalty not to apply to
18	FAILURES CORRECTED WITHIN CERTAIN
19	PERIODS.—No penalty shall be imposed by
20	subparagraph (A) on any failure if—
21	"(I) such failure was due to rea-
22	sonable cause and not to willful ne-
23	gleet; and
24	"(II) such failure is corrected
25	during the 30-day period beginning on

1	the first date the person otherwise ha-
2	ble for such penalty knew, or exer-
3	cising reasonable diligence would have
4	known, that such failure existed.
5	"(iii) Overall limitation for un-
6	INTENTIONAL FAILURES.—In the case of
7	failures which are due to reasonable cause
8	and not to willful neglect, the penalty im-
9	posed by subparagraph (A) for failures
10	shall not exceed the amount equal to the
11	<del>lesser of</del> —
12	"(I) 10 percent of the aggregate
13	amount paid or incurred by the em-
14	ployer (or predecessor employer) dur-
15	ing the preceding taxable year for
16	group health plans; or
17	"(H) \$500,000.
18	"(E) WAIVER BY SECRETARY.—In the ease
19	of a failure which is due to reasonable cause
20	and not to willful neglect, the Secretary may
21	waive part or all of the penalty imposed by sub-
22	paragraph (A) to the extent that the payment
23	of such penalty would be excessive relative to
24	the failure involved.".

1	(4) Definitions.—Section 2791(d) of the Pub-
2	lie Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-91(d)) is
3	amended by adding at the end the following:
4	"(15) Family Member.—The term 'family
5	member' means with respect to an individual—
6	"(A) the spouse of the individual;
7	"(B) a dependent child of the individual,
8	including a child who is born to or placed for
9	adoption with the individual; and
10	"(C) all other individuals related by blood
11	to the individual or the spouse or child de-
12	scribed in subparagraph (A) or (B).
13	"(16) Genetic information.
14	"(A) In GENERAL.—Except as provided in
15	subparagraph (B), the term 'genetic informa-
16	tion' means information about—
17	"(i) an individual's genetic tests;
18	"(ii) the genetic tests of family mem-
19	bers of the individual; or
20	"(iii) the occurrence of a disease or
21	disorder in family members of the indi-
22	<del>vidual.</del>
23	"(B) Exclusions.—The term 'genetic in-
24	formation' shall not include information about
25	the sex or age of an individual.

1	"(17) GENETIC TEST.—
2	"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'genetic
3	test' means an analysis of human DNA, RNA,
4	chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that de-
5	tects genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal
6	<del>changes.</del>
7	"(B) Exceptions.—The term 'genetic
8	test' does not mean—
9	"(i) an analysis of proteins or metabo-
10	lites that does not detect genotypes,
11	mutations, or chromosomal changes; or
12	<del>"(ii) an analysis of proteins or me-</del>
13	tabolites that is directly related to a mani-
14	fested disease, disorder, or pathological
15	condition that could reasonably be detected
16	by a health care professional with appro-
17	priate training and expertise in the field of
18	medicine involved.
19	"(18) Genetic services.—The term 'genetic
20	services' means—
21	"(A) a genetic test;
22	"(B) genetic counseling (such as obtaining,
23	interpreting, or assessing genetic information);
24	<del>Ol'</del>
25	"(C) genetic education.".

1 (b) AMENDMENT RELATING TO THE INDIVIDUAL 2 MARKET. 3 (1) In General.—The first subpart 3 of part 4 B of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act 5 (42 U.S.C. 300gg-51 et seq.) (relating to other re-6 quirements) is amended— 7 (A) by redesignating such subpart as sub-8 part 2; and 9 (B) by adding at the end the following: 10 "SEC. 2753. PROHIBITION OF HEALTH DISCRIMINATION ON 11 THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION. 12 "(a) Prohibition on Genetic Information as a Condition of Eligibility.—A health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage in the individual market may not establish rules for the eligibility (including continued eligibility) of any individual to enroll in individual health insurance coverage based on genetic information (including information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual). 20 21 "(b) Prohibition on Genetic Information in SETTING PREMIUM RATES.—A health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage in the individual market shall not adjust premium or contribution amounts for an individual on the basis of genetic information concerning

1	the individual or a family member of the individual (in-
2	eluding information about a request for or receipt of ge-
3	netic services by an individual or family member of such
4	individual).
5	"(e) Genetic Testing.—
6	"(1) Limitation on requesting or requir
7	ING GENETIC TESTING.—A health insurance issued
8	offering health insurance coverage in the individual
9	market shall not request or require an individual or
10	a family member of such individual to undergo a ge-
11	netic test.
12	"(2) Rule of construction.—Nothing in
13	this part shall be construed to—
14	"(A) limit the authority of a health care
15	professional who is providing health care serv-
16	ices with respect to an individual to request
17	that such individual or a family member of such
18	individual undergo a genetic test;
19	"(B) limit the authority of a health care
20	professional who is employed by or affiliated
21	with a health insurance issuer and who is pro-
22	viding health care services to an individual as
23	part of a bona fide wellness program to notify

such individual of the availability of a genetic

1	test or to provide information to such individual
2	regarding such genetic test; or
3	"(C) authorize or permit a health care pro-
4	fessional to require that an individual undergo
5	a genetic test.".
6	(2) Remedies and enforcement.—Section
7	2761(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.
8	300gg-61)(b)) is amended to read as follows:
9	"(b) SECRETARIAL ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—
10	The Secretary shall have the same authority in relation
11	to enforcement of the provisions of this part with respect
12	to issuers of health insurance coverage in the individual
13	market in a State as the Secretary has under section
14	2722(b)(2), and section 2722(b)(3) with respect to viola-
15	tions of genetic nondiscrimination provisions, in relation
16	to the enforcement of the provisions of part A with respect
17	to issuers of health insurance coverage in the small group
18	market in the State.".
19	(e) Elimination of Option of Non-Federal
20	GOVERNMENTAL PLANS TO BE EXCEPTED FROM RE-
21	QUIREMENTS CONCERNING GENETIC INFORMATION.
22	Section 2721(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42
23	U.S. C. 300gg-21(b)(2)) is amended—

1	(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "If the
2	plan sponsor" and inserting "Except as provided in
3	subparagraph (D), if the plan sponsor"; and
4	(2) by adding at the end the following:
5	"(D) ELECTION NOT APPLICABLE TO RE-
6	QUIREMENTS CONCERNING GENETIC INFORMA-
7	TION.—The election described in subparagraph
8	(A) shall not be available with respect to the
9	provisions of subsections (a)(1)(F) and (c) of
10	section 2702 and the provisions of section
11	2702(b) to the extent that such provisions
12	apply to genetic information (or information
13	about a request for or the receipt of genetic
14	services by an individual or a family member of
15	such individual).".
16	(d) REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVE DATE.—
17	(1) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after
18	the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of
19	Labor and the Secretary of Health and Human
20	Services (as the ease may be) shall issue final regu-
21	lations in an accessible format to carry out the
22	amendments made by this section.
23	(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made
24	by this section shall apply—

1	(A) with respect to group health plans, and
2	health insurance coverage offered in connection
3	with group health plans, for plan years begin-
4	ning after the date that is 18 months after the
5	date of enactment of this title; and
6	(B) with respect to health insurance cov-
7	erage offered, sold, issued, renewed, in effect, or
8	operated in the individual market after the date
9	that is 18 months after the date of enactment
10	of this title.
11	SEC. 103. AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE
12	OF 1986.
13	(a) Prohibition of Health Discrimination on
14	THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION OR GENETIC
15	Services.
16	(1) No enrollment restriction for GE-
17	NETIC SERVICES.—Section 9802(a)(1)(F) of the In-
18	ternal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by insert-
19	ing before the period the following: "(including in-
20	formation about a request for or receipt of genetic
<ul><li>20</li><li>21</li></ul>	formation about a request for or receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such
21	services by an individual or family member of such

1	9802(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is
2	amended—
3	(A) in paragraph $(2)(A)$ , by inserting be-
4	fore the semicolon the following: ", except as
5	provided in paragraph (3)"; and
6	(B) by adding at the end the following:
7	"(3) No discrimination in Group Premiums
8	BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION. For purposes
9	of this section, a group health plan shall not adjust
10	premium or contribution amounts for a group on the
11	basis of genetic information concerning an individual
12	in the group or a family member of the individual
13	(including information about a request for or receipt
14	of genetic services by an individual or family mem-
15	ber of such individual).".
16	(b) Limitations on Genetic Testing.—Section
17	9802 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended
18	by adding at the end the following:
19	"(d) Genetic Testing and Genetic Services.—
20	"(1) Limitation on requesting or requir-
21	ing genetic testing.—A group health plan shall
22	not request or require an individual or a family
23	member of such individual to undergo a genetic test.
24	"(2) Rule of construction.—Nothing in
25	this part shall be construed to—

1	"(A) limit the authority of a health care
2	professional who is providing health care serv-
3	ices with respect to an individual to request
4	that such individual or a family member of such
5	individual undergo a genetic test;
6	"(B) limit the authority of a health care
7	professional who is employed by or affiliated
8	with a group health plan and who is providing
9	health care services to an individual as part of
10	a bona fide wellness program to notify such in-
11	dividual of the availability of a genetic test or
12	to provide information to such individual re-
13	garding such genetic test; or
14	"(C) authorize or permit a health care pro-
15	fessional to require that an individual underge
16	a genetic test.
17	"(e) Application to All Plans.—The provisions
18	of subsections (a)(1)(F), (b)(3), and (d) shall apply to
19	group health plans and health insurance issuers without
20	regard to section 9831(a)(2).".
21	(e) Definitions.—Section 9832(d) of the Internal
22	Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end
23	the following:
24	"(6) Family Member.—The term 'family
25	member' means with respect to an individual—

1	"(A) the spouse of the individual;
2	"(B) a dependent child of the individual,
3	including a child who is born to or placed for
4	adoption with the individual; and
5	"(C) all other individuals related by blood
6	to the individual or the spouse or child de-
7	scribed in subparagraph (A) or (B).
8	"(7) GENETIC SERVICES.—The term 'genetic
9	services' means—
10	"(A) a genetic test;
11	"(B) genetic counseling (such as obtaining,
12	interpreting, or assessing genetic information);
13	<del>Or</del>
14	"(C) genetic education.
15	"(8) GENETIC INFORMATION.—
16	"(A) In General.—Except as provided in
17	subparagraph (B), the term 'genetic informa-
18	tion' means information about—
19	"(i) an individual's genetic tests;
20	"(ii) the genetic tests of family mem-
21	bers of the individual; or
22	"(iii) the occurrence of a disease or
23	disorder in family members of the indi-
24	<del>vidual.</del>

1	"(B) Exclusions.—The term 'genetic in-
2	formation' shall not include information about
3	the sex or age of an individual.
4	"(9) Genetic test.—
5	"(A) In General.—The term 'genetic
6	test' means an analysis of human DNA, RNA,
7	chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that de-
8	tects genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal
9	<del>changes.</del>
10	"(B) Exceptions.—The term 'genetic
11	test' does not mean—
12	"(i) an analysis of proteins or metabo-
13	lites that does not detect genotypes,
14	mutations, or chromosomal changes; or
15	"(ii) an analysis of proteins or me-
16	tabolites that is directly related to a mani-
17	fested disease, disorder, or pathological
18	condition that could reasonably be detected
19	by a health care professional with appro-
20	priate training and expertise in the field of
21	medicine involved.".
22	(d) REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVE DATE.—
23	(1) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after
24	the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of
25	the Treasury shall issue final regulations in an ac-

1	cessible format to carry out the amendments made
2	by this section.
3	(2) Effective date.—The amendments made
4	by this section shall apply with respect to group
5	health plans for plan years beginning after the date
6	that is 18 months after the date of enactment of
7	this title.
8	SEC. 104. AMENDMENTS TO TITLE XVIII OF THE SOCIAL SE-
9	CURITY ACT RELATING TO MEDIGAP.
10	(a) Nondiscrimination.—
11	(1) In General.—Section 1882(s)(2) of the
12	Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ss(s)(2)) is
13	amended by adding at the end the following:
14	"(E)(i) An issuer of a medicare supple-
15	mental policy shall not deny or condition the
16	issuance or effectiveness of the policy, and shall
17	not discriminate in the pricing of the policy (in-
18	eluding the adjustment of premium rates) of an
19	eligible individual on the basis of genetic infor-
20	mation concerning the individual (or informa-
21	tion about a request for, or the receipt of, ge-
22	netic services by such individual or family mem-
23	ber of such individual).
24	"(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the terms
25	'family member', 'genetic services', and 'genetic

1	information' shall have the meanings given such
2	terms in subsection (v).".
3	(2) Effective date.—The amendment made
4	by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to a policy
5	for policy years beginning after the date that is 18
6	months after the date of enactment of this Act.
7	(b) Limitations on Genetic Testing.—
8	(1) In General.—Section 1882 of the Social
9	Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ss) is amended by add-
10	ing at the end the following:
11	"(v) Limitations on Genetic Testing.—
12	"(1) Genetic testing.—
13	"(A) Limitation on requesting or re-
14	QUIRING GENETIC TESTING.—An issuer of a
15	medicare supplemental policy shall not request
16	or require an individual or a family member of
17	such individual to undergo a genetic test.
18	"(B) Rule of construction.—Nothing
19	in this title shall be construed to—
20	"(i) limit the authority of a health
21	care professional who is providing health
22	care services with respect to an individual
23	to request that such individual or a family
24	member of such individual undergo a ge-
25	netic test;

1	imit the authority of a health
2	care professional who is employed by or af-
3	filiated with an issuer of a medicare sup-
4	plemental policy and who is providing
5	health care services to an individual as
6	part of a bona fide wellness program to no-
7	tify such individual of the availability of a
8	genetic test or to provide information to
9	such individual regarding such genetic test;
10	<del>Ol'</del>
11	"(iii) authorize or permit a health
12	care professional to require that an indi-
13	vidual undergo a genetic test.
14	"(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:
15	"(A) Family Member.—The term 'family
16	member' means with respect to an individual—
17	"(i) the spouse of the individual;
18	"(ii) a dependent child of the indi-
19	vidual, including a child who is born to or
20	placed for adoption with the individual; or
21	"(iii) any other individuals related by
22	blood to the individual or to the spouse or
23	child described in clause (i) or (ii).
24	"(B) Genetic information.—

1	"(i) In General. Except as pro-
2	vided in clause (ii), the term 'genetic infor-
3	mation' means information about—
4	"(I) an individual's genetic tests;
5	"(II) the genetic tests of family
6	members of the individual; or
7	"(III) the occurrence of a disease
8	or disorder in family members of the
9	individual.
10	"(ii) Exclusions.—The term 'genetic
11	information' shall not include information
12	about the sex or age of an individual.
13	"(C) GENETIC TEST.—
14	"(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'genetic
15	test' means an analysis of human DNA,
16	RNA, chromosomes, proteins, or metabo-
17	lites, that detects genotypes, mutations, or
18	chromosomal changes.
19	"(ii) Exceptions.—The term 'genetic
20	test' does not mean—
21	"(I) an analysis of proteins or
22	metabolites that does not detect
23	genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal
24	<del>changes; or</del>

1	<del>"(H)</del> an analysis of proteins or
2	metabolites that is directly related to
3	a manifested disease, disorder, or
4	pathological condition that could rea-
5	sonably be detected by a health care
6	professional with appropriate training
7	and expertise in the field of medicine
8	involved.
9	"(D) GENETIC SERVICES.—The term 'ge-
10	netic services' means—
11	"(i) a genetic test;
12	"(ii) genetic counseling (such as ob-
13	taining, interpreting, or assessing genetic
14	information); or
15	"(iii) genetic education.
16	"(E) ISSUER OF A MEDICARE SUPPLE-
17	MENTAL POLICY.—The term 'issuer of a medi-
18	care supplemental policy' includes a third-party
19	administrator or other person acting for or or
20	behalf of such issuer.".
21	(2) Conforming Amendment. Section
22	1882(o) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C.
23	1395ss(o)) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
24	lowing:

- "(4) The issuer of the medicare supplemental policy complies with subsection (s)(2)(E) and subsection (v).".
  - (3) Effective date.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply with respect to an issuer of a medicare supplemental policy for policy years beginning on or after the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

## (e) Transition Provisions.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of Health and Human Services identifies a State as requiring a change to its statutes or regulations to conform its regulatory program to the changes made by this section, the State regulatory program shall not be considered to be out of compliance with the requirements of section 1882 of the Social Security Act due solely to failure to make such change until the date specified in paragraph (4).
- (2) NAIC STANDARDS.—If, not later than June 30, 2006, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (in this subsection referred to as the "NAIC") modifies its NAIC Model Regulation relating to section 1882 of the Social Security Act (referred to in such section as the 1991 NAIC Model Regulation, as subsequently modified) to conform to

1	the amendments made by this section, such revised
2	regulation incorporating the modifications shall be
3	considered to be the applicable NAIC model regula-
4	tion (including the revised NAIC model regulation
5	and the 1991 NAIC Model Regulation) for the pur-
6	poses of such section.
7	(3) Secretary standards.—If the NAIC
8	does not make the modifications described in para-
9	graph (2) within the period specified in such para-
10	graph, the Secretary of Health and Human Services
11	shall, not later than October 1, 2006, make the
12	modifications described in such paragraph and such
13	revised regulation incorporating the modifications
14	shall be considered to be the appropriate regulation
15	for the purposes of such section.
16	(4) Date specified.—
17	(A) In General.—Subject to subpara-
18	graph (B), the date specified in this paragraph
19	for a State is the earlier of—
20	(i) the date the State changes its stat-
21	utes or regulations to conform its regu-
22	latory program to the changes made by
23	this section, or
24	(ii) October 1, 2006.

1	(B) Additional Legislative action re-
2	QUIRED.—In the case of a State which the Sec-
3	retary identifies as—
4	(i) requiring State legislation (other
5	than legislation appropriating funds) to
6	conform its regulatory program to the
7	changes made in this section, but
8	(ii) having a legislature which is not
9	scheduled to meet in 2006 in a legislative
10	session in which such legislation may be
11	considered, the date specified in this para-
12	graph is the first day of the first calendar
13	quarter beginning after the close of the
14	first legislative session of the State legisla-
15	ture that begins on or after July 1, 2006.
16	For purposes of the previous sentence, in
17	the ease of a State that has a 2-year legis-
18	lative session, each year of such session
19	shall be deemed to be a separate regular
20	session of the State legislature.
21	SEC. 105. PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY.
22	(a) Applicability.—Except as provided in sub-
23	section (d), the provisions of this section shall apply to
24	group health plans, health insurance issuers (including
25	issuers in connection with group health plans or individual

health coverage), and issuers of medicare supplemental 2 policies, without regard to— 3 (1) section 732(a) of the Employee Retirement 4 Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1191a(a)); 5 (2) section 2721(a) of the Public Health Serv-6 ice Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-21(a)); and 7 (3) section 9831(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue 8 Code of 1986. 9 (b) Compliance With Certain Confidentiality 10 STANDARDS WITH RESPECT TO GENETIC INFORMA-11 TION. 12 (1) In General.—The regulations promulgated 13 by the Secretary of Health and Human Services 14 under part C of title XI of the Social Security Act 15 (42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.) and section 264 of the 16 Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act 17 of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2 note) shall apply to the 18 use or disclosure of genetic information. 19 (2) Prohibition on underwriting and pre-20 MIUM RATING.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a 21 group health plan, a health insurance issuer, or 22 issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not 23 use or disclose genetic information (including infor-24 mation about a request for or a receipt of genetic

services by an individual or family member of such

- individual) for purposes of underwriting, determina-tions of eligibility to enroll, premium rating, or the ereation, renewal or replacement of a plan, contract or coverage for health insurance or health benefits. (e) Prohibition on Collection of Genetic In-FORMATION. (1) In General.—A group health plan, health
  - (1) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not request, require, or purchase genetic information (including information about a request for or a receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual) for purposes of underwriting, determinations of eligibility to enroll, premium rating, or the creation, renewal or replacement of a plan, contract or coverage for health insurance or health benefits.
  - (2) Limitation relation to the collection of Genetic information prior to enroll-ment.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not request, require, or purchase genetic information (including information about a request for or a receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual) concerning a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee prior to the enrollment,

1	and in connection with such enrollment, of such indi-
2	vidual under the plan, coverage, or policy.
3	(3) Incidental collection.—Where a group
4	health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a
5	medicare supplemental policy obtains genetic infor-
6	mation incidental to the requesting, requiring, or
7	purchasing of other information concerning a partic-
8	ipant, beneficiary, or enrollee, such request, require-
9	ment, or purchase shall not be considered a violation
10	of this subsection if—
11	(A) such request, requirement, or purchase
12	is not in violation of paragraph (1); and
13	(B) any genetic information (including in-
14	formation about a request for or receipt of ge-
15	netic services) requested, required, or purchased
16	is not used or disclosed in violation of sub-
17	section (b).
18	(d) Application of Confidentiality Stand-
19	ARDS.—The provisions of subsections (b) and (c) shall not
20	apply—
21	(1) to group health plans, health insurance
22	issuers, or issuers of medicare supplemental policies
23	that are not otherwise covered under the regulations
24	promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human
25	Services under part C of title XI of the Social Secu-

1 rity Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.) and section 264 2 of the Health Insurance Portability and Account-3 ability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2 note); and 4 (2) to genetic information that is not considered 5 to be individually-identifiable health information 6 under the regulations promulgated by the Secretary 7 of Health and Human Services under part C of title 8 XI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d et 9 seq.) and section 264 of the Health Insurance Port-10 ability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 11 <del>1320d-2</del> note). 12 (e) ENFORCEMENT.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy 14 that violates a provision of this section shall be subject 15 to the penalties described in sections 1176 and 1177 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d-5 and 1320d-6) in the same manner and to the same extent that such penalties apply to violations of part C of title XI of such 19 Act. 20 (f) Preemption.— 21 (1) In General.—A provision or requirement 22 under this section or a regulation promulgated under 23 this section shall supersede any contrary provision of 24 State law unless such provision of State law imposes

requirements, standards, or implementation speci-

- fications that are more stringent than the requirements, standards, or implementation specifications
  imposed under this section or such regulations. No
  penalty, remedy, or cause of action to enforce such
  a State law that is more stringent shall be preempted by this section.
- 7 (2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
  8 paragraph (1) shall be construed to establish a pen9 alty, remedy, or cause of action under State law if
  10 such penalty, remedy, or cause of action is not oth11 erwise available under such State law.
- 12 (g) Coordination With Privacy Regulations.—
- 13 The Secretary shall implement and administer this section
- 14 in a manner that is consistent with the implementation
- 15 and administration by the Secretary of the regulations
- 16 promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
- 17 ices under part C of title XI of the Social Security Act
- 18 (42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.) and section 264 of the Health
- 19 Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42)
- 20 U.S.C. 1320d-2 note).
- 21 (h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
- 22 (1) Genetic information; Genetic Serv-
- 23 ICES.—The terms "family member", "genetic infor-
- 24 mation", "genetic services", and "genetic test" have
- 25 the meanings given such terms in section 2791 of

1	the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg
2	91), as amended by this Act.
3	(2) Group Health Plan; Health Insurance
4	ISSUER.—The terms "group health plan" and
5	"health insurance issuer" include only those plans
6	and issuers that are covered under the regulations
7	described in subsection (d)(1).
8	(3) Issuer of a medicare supplemental
9	POLICY.—The term "issuer of a medicare supple-
10	mental policy" means an issuer described in section
11	1882 of the Social Security Act (42 insert 1395ss).
12	(4) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means
13	the Secretary of Health and Human Services.
14	SEC. 106. ASSURING COORDINATION.
15	(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection
16	(b), the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Health
17	and Human Services, and the Secretary of Labor shall en-
18	sure, through the execution of an interagency memo-
19	randum of understanding among such Secretaries, that
20	(1) regulations, rulings, and interpretations
21	issued by such Secretaries relating to the same mat-
22	ter over which two or more such Secretaries have re-
23	sponsibility under this title (and the amendments
24	made by this title) are administered so as to have

the same effect at all times; and

	49
1	(2) coordination of policies relating to enforcing
2	the same requirements through such Secretaries in
3	order to have a coordinated enforcement strategy
4	that avoids duplication of enforcement efforts and
5	assigns priorities in enforcement.
6	(b) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary
7	of Health and Human Services has the sole authority to
8	promulgate regulations to implement section 105.
9	SEC. 107. REGULATIONS; EFFECTIVE DATE.
10	(a) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the
11	date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Labor,
12	the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Sec-
13	retary of the Treasury shall issue final regulations in an
14	accessible format to earry out this title.
15	(b) Effective Date.—Except as provided in sec-
16	tion 104, the amendments made by this title shall take
17	effect on the date that is 18 months after the date of en-
18	actment of this Act.
19	TITLE II—PROHIBITING EM-
20	PLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION
21	ON THE BASIS OF GENETIC

- **INFORMATION**
- 23 SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.
- 24 In this title:

1	(1) Commission.—The term "Commission"
2	means the Equal Employment Opportunity Commis-
3	sion as ereated by section 705 of the Civil Rights
4	Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-4).
5	(2) Employee; employer; employment
6	AGENCY; LABOR ORGANIZATION; MEMBER.—
7	(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "employee"
8	<del>means -</del>
9	(i) an employee (including an appli-
10	eant), as defined in section 701(f) of the
11	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C
12	2000e(f);
13	(ii) a State employee (including an ap-
14	plicant) described in section 304(a) of the
15	Government Employee Rights Act of 1991
16	(42 U.S.C. 2000e-16c(a));
17	(iii) a covered employee (including ar
18	applicant), as defined in section 101 of the
19	Congressional Accountability Act of 1995
20	(2 U.S.C. 1301);
21	(iv) a covered employee (including ar
22	applicant), as defined in section 411(e) of
23	title 3, United States Code; or

1	(v) an employee or applicant to which
2	section 717(a) of the Civil Rights Act of
3	1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–16(a)) applies.
4	(B) EMPLOYER.—The term "employer"
5	<del>means -</del>
6	(i) an employer (as defined in section
7	701(b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
8	U.S.C. 2000e(b));
9	(ii) an entity employing a State em-
10	ployee described in section 304(a) of the
11	Government Employee Rights Act of 1991;
12	(iii) an employing office, as defined in
13	section 101 of the Congressional Account-
14	ability Act of 1995;
15	(iv) an employing office, as defined in
16	section 411(e) of title 3, United States
17	Code; or
18	(v) an entity to which section 717(a)
19	of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 applies.
20	(C) EMPLOYMENT AGENCY; LABOR ORGA-
21	NIZATION.—The terms "employment agency"
22	and "labor organization" have the meanings
23	given the terms in section 701 of the Civil
24	Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e).

1	(D) MEMBER.—The term "member", with
2	respect to a labor organization, includes an ap-
3	plicant for membership in a labor organization.
4	(3) Family Member.—The term "family mem-
5	ber" means with respect to an individual—
6	(A) the spouse of the individual;
7	(B) a dependent child of the individual, in-
8	cluding a child who is born to or placed for
9	adoption with the individual; and
10	(C) all other individuals related by blood to
11	the individual or the spouse or child described
12	in subparagraph (A) or (B).
13	(4) GENETIC INFORMATION.—
14	(A) In General.—Except as provided in
15	subparagraph (B), the term "genetic informa-
16	tion" means information about—
17	(i) an individual's genetic tests;
18	(ii) the genetic tests of family mem-
19	bers of the individual; or
20	(iii) the occurrence of a disease or dis-
21	order in family members of the individual.
22	(B) Exceptions.—The term "genetic in-
23	formation" shall not include information about
24	the sex or age of an individual.

1	(5) Genetic Monitoring.—The term "genetic
2	monitoring" means the periodic examination of em-
3	ployees to evaluate acquired modifications to their
4	genetic material, such as chromosomal damage or
5	evidence of increased occurrence of mutations, that
6	may have developed in the course of employment due
7	to exposure to toxic substances in the workplace, in
8	order to identify, evaluate, and respond to the ef-
9	feets of or control adverse environmental exposures
10	in the workplace.
11	(6) Genetic services.—The term "genetic
12	services" means—
13	(A) a genetic test;
14	(B) genetic counseling (such as obtaining,
15	interpreting or assessing genetic information);
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17	(C) genetic education.
18	(7) Genetic test.—
19	(A) In General.—The term "genetic
20	test" means the analysis of human DNA, RNA,
21	chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that de-
22	tects genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal
23	<del>changes.</del>
24	(B) Exception.—The term "genetic test"
25	does not mean an analysis of proteins or me-

1	tabolites that does not detect genotypes,
2	mutations, or chromosomal changes.
3	SEC. 202. EMPLOYER PRACTICES.
4	(a) Use of Genetic Information.—It shall be an
5	unlawful employment practice for an employer—
6	(1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any
7	employee, or otherwise to discriminate against any
8	employee with respect to the compensation, terms,
9	conditions, or privileges of employment of the em-
10	ployee, because of genetic information with respect
11	to the employee (or information about a request for
12	or the receipt of genetic services by such employee
13	or family member of such employee); or
14	(2) to limit, segregate, or classify the employees
15	of the employer in any way that would deprive or
16	tend to deprive any employee of employment oppor-
17	tunities or otherwise adversely affect the status of
18	the employee as an employee, because of genetic in-
19	formation with respect to the employee (or informa-
20	tion about a request for or the receipt of genetic
21	services by such employee or family member of such
22	employee).
23	(b) Acquisition of Genetic Information.—It
24	shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer

25 to request, require, or purchase genetic information with

1	respect to an employee or a family member of the em-
2	ployee (or information about a request for the receipt of
3	genetic services by such employee or a family member of
4	such employee) except—
5	(1) where an employer inadvertently requests or
6	requires family medical history of the employee or
7	family member of the employee;
8	(2) where—
9	(A) health or genetic services are offered
10	by the employer, including such services offered
11	as part of a bona fide wellness program;
12	(B) the employee provides prior, knowing,
13	voluntary, and written authorization;
14	(C) only the employee (or family member
15	if the family member is receiving genetic serv-
16	ices) and the licensed health care professional
17	or board certified genetic counselor involved in
18	providing such services receive individually iden-
19	tifiable information concerning the results of
20	such services; and
21	(D) any individually identifiable genetic in-
22	formation provided under subparagraph (C) in
23	connection with the services provided under
24	subparagraph (A) is only available for purposes
25	of such services and shall not be disclosed to

1	the employer except in aggregate terms that do
2	not disclose the identity of specific employees;
3	(3) where an employer requests or requires
4	family medical history from the employee to comply
5	with the certification provisions of section 103 of the
6	Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C.
7	2613) or such requirements under State family and
8	medical leave laws;
9	(4) where an employer purchases documents
10	that are commercially and publicly available (includ-
11	ing newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and books,
12	but not including medical databases or court
13	records) that include family medical history; or
14	(5) where the information involved is to be used
15	for genetic monitoring of the biological effects of
16	toxic substances in the workplace, but only if—
17	(A) the employer provides written notice of
18	the genetic monitoring to the employee;
19	(B)(i) the employee provides prior, know-
20	ing, voluntary, and written authorization; or
21	(ii) the genetic monitoring is required by
22	Federal or State law;
23	(C) the employee is informed of individual
24	monitoring results;
25	(D) the monitoring is in compliance with—

1	(i) any Federal genetic monitoring
2	regulations, including any such regulations
3	that may be promulgated by the Secretary
4	of Labor pursuant to the Occupational
5	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
6	651 et seq.), the Federal Mine Safety and
7	Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et
8	seq.), or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954
9	(42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or
10	(ii) State genetic monitoring regula-
11	tions, in the case of a State that is imple-
12	menting genetic monitoring regulations
13	under the authority of the Occupational
14	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
15	651 et seq.); and
16	(E) the employer, excluding any licensed
17	health care professional or board certified ge-
18	netic counselor that is involved in the genetic
19	monitoring program, receives the results of the
20	monitoring only in aggregate terms that do not
21	disclose the identity of specific employees;
22	(e) Preservation of Protections.—In the case
23	of information to which any of paragraphs (1) through
24	(5) of subsection (b) applies, such information may not
25	be used in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection

- 1 (a) or treated or disclosed in a manner that violates sec-
- 2 tion 206.
- 3 SEC. 203. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY PRACTICES.
- 4 (a) Use of Genetic Information.—It shall be an
- 5 unlawful employment practice for an employment agen-
- 6 <del>ey</del>—

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- 7 (1) to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or 8 otherwise to discriminate against, any individual be-9 cause of genetic information with respect to the indi-10 vidual (or information about a request for or the re-11 ceipt of genetic services by such individual or family 12 member of such individual);
  - (2) to limit, segregate, or classify individuals or fail or refuse to refer for employment any individual in any way that would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or otherwise adversely affect the status of the individual as an employee, because of genetic information with respect to the individual (or information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such individual or family member of such individual); or
  - (3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an individual in violation of this title.

1	(b) Acquisition of Genetic Information.—It
2	shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employ-
3	ment agency to request, require, or purchase genetic infor-
4	mation with respect to an individual or a family member
5	of the individual (or information about a request for the
6	receipt of genetic services by such individual or a family
7	member of such individual) except—
8	(1) where an employment agency inadvertently
9	requests or requires family medical history of the in-
10	dividual or family member of the individual;
11	(2) where—
12	(A) health or genetic services are offered
13	by the employment agency, including such serv-
14	ices offered as part of a bona fide wellness pro-
15	<del>gram;</del>
16	(B) the individual provides prior, knowing,
17	voluntary, and written authorization;
18	(C) only the individual (or family member
19	if the family member is receiving genetic serv-
20	ices) and the licensed health care professional
21	or board certified genetic counselor involved in
22	providing such services receive individually iden-
23	tifiable information concerning the results of
24	such services; and

1	(D) any individually identifiable genetic in
2	formation provided under subparagraph (C) is
3	connection with the services provided under
4	subparagraph (A) is only available for purposes
5	of such services and shall not be disclosed to
6	the employment agency except in aggregate
7	terms that do not disclose the identity of spe-
8	cific individuals;
9	(3) where an employment agency requests or re-
10	quires family medical history from the individual to
11	comply with the certification provisions of section
12	103 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1995
13	(29 U.S.C. 2613) or such requirements under State
14	family and medical leave laws;
15	(4) where an employment agency purchases
16	documents that are commercially and publicly avail-
17	able (including newspapers, magazines, periodicals
18	and books, but not including medical databases or
19	court records) that include family medical history; or
20	(5) where the information involved is to be used
21	for genetic monitoring of the biological effects of
22	toxic substances in the workplace, but only if—
23	(A) the employment agency provides writ
24	ten notice of the genetic monitoring to the indi-
25	<del>vidual;</del>

1	(B)(1) the individual provides prior, know-
2	ing, voluntary, and written authorization; or
3	(ii) the genetic monitoring is required by
4	Federal or State law;
5	(C) the individual is informed of individual
6	monitoring results;
7	(D) the monitoring is in compliance with—
8	(i) any Federal genetic monitoring
9	regulations, including any such regulations
10	that may be promulgated by the Secretary
11	of Labor pursuant to the Occupational
12	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
13	651 et seq.), the Federal Mine Safety and
14	Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et
15	seq.), or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954
16	(42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or
17	(ii) State genetic monitoring regula-
18	tions, in the case of a State that is imple-
19	menting genetic monitoring regulations
20	under the authority of the Occupational
21	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
22	651 et seq.); and
23	(E) the employment agency, excluding any
24	licensed health care professional or board cer-
25	tified genetic counselor that is involved in the

1	genetic monitoring program, receives the results
2	of the monitoring only in aggregate terms that
3	do not disclose the identity of specific individ-
4	<del>uals;</del>
5	(e) Preservation of Protections.—In the case
6	of information to which any of paragraphs (1) through
7	(5) of subsection (b) applies, such information may not
8	be used in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection
9	(a) or treated or disclosed in a manner that violates sec-
10	tion 206.
11	SEC. 204. LABOR ORGANIZATION PRACTICES.
12	(a) Use of Generic Information.—It shall be an
13	unlawful employment practice for a labor organization—
14	(1) to exclude or to expel from the membership
15	of the organization, or otherwise to discriminate
16	against, any member because of genetic information
17	with respect to the member (or information about a
18	request for or the receipt of genetic services by such
19	member or family member of such member);
20	(2) to limit, segregate, or classify the members
21	of the organization, or fail or refuse to refer for em-
22	ployment any member, in any way that would de-
23	prive or tend to deprive any member of employment
24	opportunities, or otherwise adversely affect the sta-
25	tus of the member as an employee, because of ge-

1	netic information with respect to the member (or in-
2	formation about a request for or the receipt of ge-
3	netic services by such member or family member of
4	such member); or
5	(3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to
6	discriminate against a member in violation of this
7	title.
8	(b) Acquisition of Genetic Information.—It
9	shall be an unlawful employment practice for a labor orga-
10	nization to request, require, or purchase genetic informa-
11	tion with respect to a member or a family member of the
12	member (or information about a request for the receipt
13	of genetic services by such member or a family member
14	of such member) except—
15	(1) where a labor organization inadvertently re-
16	quests or requires family medical history of the
17	member or family member of the member;
18	(2) where—
19	(A) health or genetic services are offered
20	by the labor organization, including such serv-
21	ices offered as part of a bona fide wellness pro-
22	<del>gram;</del>
23	(B) the member provides prior, knowing,
24	voluntary, and written authorization;

1 (C) only the member (or family member if 2 the family member is receiving genetic services) 3 and the licensed health care professional or 4 board certified genetic counselor involved in 5 providing such services receive individually iden-6 tifiable information concerning the results of 7 such services; and 8 (D) any individually identifiable genetic in-9 formation provided under subparagraph (C) in 10 connection with the services provided under 11 subparagraph (A) is only available for purposes 12 of such services and shall not be disclosed to 13 the labor organization except in aggregate 14 terms that do not disclose the identity of spe-15 eific members; 16 (3) where a labor organization requests or re-17 quires family medical history from the members to 18 comply with the certification provisions of section 19 103 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 20 (29 U.S.C. 2613) or such requirements under State 21 family and medical leave laws; 22 (4) where a labor organization purchases docu-23 ments that are commercially and publicly available 24 (including newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and

1	books, but not including medical databases or court
2	records) that include family medical history; or
3	(5) where the information involved is to be used
4	for genetic monitoring of the biological effects of
5	toxic substances in the workplace, but only if—
6	(A) the labor organization provides written
7	notice of the genetic monitoring to the member;
8	(B)(i) the member provides prior, knowing,
9	voluntary, and written authorization; or
10	(ii) the genetic monitoring is required by
11	Federal or State law;
12	(C) the member is informed of individual
13	monitoring results;
14	(D) the monitoring is in compliance with—
15	(i) any Federal genetic monitoring
16	regulations, including any such regulations
17	that may be promulgated by the Secretary
18	of Labor pursuant to the Occupational
19	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
20	651 et seq.), the Federal Mine Safety and
21	Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et
22	seq.), or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954
23	(42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or
24	(ii) State genetic monitoring regula-
25	tions, in the case of a State that is imple-

1	menting genetic monitoring regulations
2	under the authority of the Occupational
3	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
4	651 et seq.); and
5	(E) the labor organization, excluding any
6	licensed health care professional or board cer-
7	tified genetic counselor that is involved in the
8	genetic monitoring program, receives the results
9	of the monitoring only in aggregate terms that
10	do not disclose the identity of specific members;
11	(e) Preservation of Protections.—In the case
12	of information to which any of paragraphs (1) through
13	(5) of subsection (b) applies, such information may not
14	be used in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection
15	(a) or treated or disclosed in a manner that violates sec-
16	tion 206.
17	SEC. 205. TRAINING PROGRAMS.
18	(a) Use of Genetic Information.—It shall be an
19	unlawful employment practice for any employer, labor or-
20	ganization, or joint labor-management committee control-
21	ling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, includ-
22	ing on-the-job training programs—
23	(1) to discriminate against any individual be-
24	cause of genetic information with respect to the indi-
25	vidual (or information about a request for or the re-

ecipt of genetic services by such individual or a family member of such individual) in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other training or retraining;

(2) to limit, segregate, or classify the applicants for or participants in such apprenticeship or other training or retraining, or fail or refuse to refer for employment any individual, in any way that would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or otherwise adversely affect the status of the individual as an employee, because of genetic information with respect to the individual (or information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by such individual or family member of such individual); or

(3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an applicant for or a participant in such apprenticeship or other training or retraining in violation of this title.

(b) Acquisition of Genetic Information.—It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee described in subsection (a) to request, require, or purchase genetic information with respect to an individual or a family member of the individual (or information about a re-

1	quest for the receipt of genetic services by such individual
2	or a family member of such individual) except—
3	(1) where the employer, labor organization, or
4	joint labor-management committee inadvertently re-
5	quests or requires family medical history of the indi-
6	vidual or family member of the individual;
7	(2) where—
8	(A) health or genetic services are offered
9	by the employer, labor organization, or joint
10	labor-management committee, including such
11	services offered as part of a bona fide wellness
12	<del>program;</del>
13	(B) the individual provides prior, knowing,
14	voluntary, and written authorization;
15	(C) only the individual (or family member
16	if the family member is receiving genetic serv-
17	ices) and the licensed health care professional
18	or board certified genetic counselor involved in
19	providing such services receive individually iden-
20	tifiable information concerning the results of
21	such services;
22	(D) any individually identifiable genetic in-
23	formation provided under subparagraph (C) in
24	connection with the services provided under
25	subparagraph (A) is only available for purposes

1	of such services and shall not be disclosed to
2	the employer, labor organization, or joint labor-
3	management committee except in aggregate
4	terms that do not disclose the identity of spe-
5	cific individuals;
6	(3) where the employer, labor organization, or
7	joint labor-management committee requests or re-
8	quires family medical history from the individual to
9	comply with the certification provisions of section
10	103 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993
11	(29 U.S.C. 2613) or such requirements under State
12	family and medical leave laws;
13	(4) where the employer, labor organization, or
14	joint labor-management committee purchases docu-
15	ments that are commercially and publicly available
16	(including newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and
17	books, but not including medical databases or court
18	records) that include family medical history; or
19	(5) where the information involved is to be used
20	for genetic monitoring of the biological effects of
21	toxic substances in the workplace, but only if—
22	(A) the employer, labor organization, or
23	joint labor-management committee provides
24	written notice of the genetic monitoring to the
25	individual;

1	(B)(i) the individual provides prior, know-
2	ing, voluntary, and written authorization; or
3	(ii) the genetic monitoring is required by
4	Federal or State law;
5	(C) the individual is informed of individual
6	monitoring results;
7	(D) the monitoring is in compliance with—
8	(i) any Federal genetic monitoring
9	regulations, including any such regulations
10	that may be promulgated by the Secretary
11	of Labor pursuant to the Occupational
12	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
13	651 et seq.), the Federal Mine Safety and
14	Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et
15	seq.), or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954
16	(42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or
17	(ii) State genetic monitoring regula-
18	tions, in the case of a State that is imple-
19	menting genetic monitoring regulations
20	under the authority of the Occupational
21	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
22	651 et seq.); and
23	(E) the employer, labor organization, or
24	joint labor-management committee, excluding
25	any licensed health care professional or board

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- 1 certified genetic counselor that is involved in 2 the genetic monitoring program, receives the re-3 sults of the monitoring only in aggregate terms 4 that do not disclose the identity of specific indi-5 viduals; 6 (e) Preservation of Protections.—In the case of information to which any of paragraphs (1) through 8 (5) of subsection (b) applies, such information may not be used in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection 10 (a) or treated or disclosed in a manner that violates sec-11 tion 206. SEC. 206. CONFIDENTIALITY OF GENETIC INFORMATION. 13 (a) Treatment of Information as Part of Con-FIDENTIAL MEDICAL RECORD.—If an employer, employ-14 ment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee possesses genetic information about an 17 employee or member (or information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by such employee or member or family member of such employee or member), such in-20 formation shall be maintained on separate forms and in
- 23 (b) LIMITATION ON DISCLOSURE.—An employer, em-24 ployment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-man-25 agement committee shall not disclose genetic information

medical record of the employee or member.

separate medical files and be treated as a confidential

1	concerning an employee or member (or information about
2	a request for or receipt of genetic services by such em-
3	ployee or member or family member of such employee or
4	member) except—
5	(1) to the employee (or family member if the
6	family member is receiving the genetic services) or
7	member of a labor organization at the request of the
8	employee or member of such organization;
9	(2) to an occupational or other health re-
10	searcher if the research is conducted in compliance
11	with the regulations and protections provided for
12	under part 46 of title 45, Code of Federal Regula
13	<del>tions;</del>
14	(3) in response to an order of a court, except
15	<del>that—</del>
16	(A) the employer, employment agency
17	labor organization, or joint labor-management
18	committee may disclose only the genetic infor-
19	mation expressly authorized by such order; and
20	(B) if the court order was secured without
21	the knowledge of the employee or member to
22	whom the information refers, the employer, em-
23	ployment agency, labor organization, or joint
24	labor-management committee shall provide the

1	employee or member with adequate notice to
2	challenge the court order;
3	(4) to government officials who are inves-
4	tigating compliance with this title if the information
5	is relevant to the investigation; or
6	(5) to the extent that such disclosure is made
7	in connection with the employee's compliance with
8	the certification provisions of section 103 of the
9	Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C.
10	2613) or such requirements under State family and
11	medical leave laws.
12	SEC. 207. REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT.
13	(a) Employees Covered by Title VII of the
14	Civil Rights Act of 1964.—
15	(1) In General.—The powers, remedies, and
16	procedures provided in sections 705, 706, 707, 709,
17	710, and 711 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
18	U.S.C. 2000e-4 et seq.) to the Commission, the At-
19	torney General, or any person, alleging a violation of
20	title VII of that Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) shall
21	be the powers, remedies, and procedures this title
22	provides to the Commission, the Attorney General,
23	or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful em-

ployment practice in violation of this title against an

- 1 employee described in section 201(2)(A)(i), except as 2 provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).
- 3 (2) Costs and Fees.—The powers, remedies,
  4 and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c)
  5 of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C.
  6 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures
  7 this title provides to the Commission, the Attorney
  8 General, or any person, alleging such a practice.
- 9 (3) Damages.—The powers, remedies, and pro-10 cedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised 11 Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limita-12 tions contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 13 1977A, shall be powers, remedies, and procedures 14 this title provides to the Commission, the Attorney 15 General, or any person, alleging such a practice (not 16 an employment practice specifically excluded from 17 coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised 18 Statutes).
- 19 (b) Employees Covered by Government Em-20 ployee Rights Act of 1991.—
- 21 (1) IN GENERAL.—The powers, remedies, and 22 procedures provided in sections 302 and 304 of the 23 Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (42 24 U.S.C. 2000e–16b, 2000e–16c) to the Commission, 25 or any person, alleging a violation of section

- 302(a)(1) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16b(a)(1))

  shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this

  title provides to the Commission, or any person, re
  spectively, alleging an unlawful employment practice

  in violation of this title against an employee de
  scribed in section 201(2)(A)(ii), except as provided

  in paragraphs (2) and (3).
  - (2) Costs and Fees.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, or any person, alleging such a practice.
  - (3) DAMAGES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, or any person, alleging such a practice (not an employment practice specifically excluded from coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).
- 23 (c) Employees Covered by Congressional Ac-24 Countability Act of 1995.—

procedures provided in the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) to the Board (as defined in section 101 of that Act (2 U.S.C. 1301)), or any person, alleging a violation of section 201(a)(1) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)) shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to that Board, or any person, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this title against an employee described in section 201(2)(A)(iii), except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).

- (2) Costs and Fees.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to that Board, or any person, alleging such a practice.
- (3) DAMAGES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to that Board, or any person, alleging such a practice (not an employment practice

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- specifically excluded from coverage under section
   1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).
- 3 (4) OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS. With re4 spect to a claim alleging a practice described in
  5 paragraph (1), title III of the Congressional Ac6 countability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.)
  7 shall apply in the same manner as such title applies
  8 with respect to a claim alleging a violation of section
  9 201(a)(1) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)).
- 10 (d) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY CHAPTER 5 OF TITLE
  11 3, UNITED STATES CODE.—
  - (1) In General.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in chapter 5 of title 3, United States Code, to the President, the Commission, the Merit Systems Protection Board, or any person, alleging a violation of section 411(a)(1) of that title, shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the President, the Commission, such Board, or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this title <del>employee</del> described in against an section 201(2)(A)(iv), except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).
  - (2) Costs and fees.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c)

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of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the President, the Commission,

such Board, or any person, alleging such a practice.

- 5 (3) Damages.—The powers, remedies, and pro-6 cedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised 7 Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limita-8 tions contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 9 1977A, shall be powers, remedies, and procedures 10 this title provides to the President, the Commission, 11 such Board, or any person, alleging such a practice 12 (not an employment practice specifically excluded 13 from coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Re-14 vised Statutes).
- 15 (e) Employees Covered by Section 717 of the 16 Civil Rights Act of 1964.—
  - (1) In GENERAL.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 717 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–16) to the Commission, the Attorney General, the Librarian of Congress, or any person, alleging a violation of that section shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, the Librarian of Congress, or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful employ-

- 1 ment practice in violation of this title against an em-2 applicant described <del>plovee</del> in section or 3 201(2)(A)(v), except as provided in paragraphs (2)
- 4 and (3).

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- 5 (2) Costs and fees.—The powers, remedies, 6 and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) 7 of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 8 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures 9 this title provides to the Commission, the Attorney 10 General, the Librarian of Congress, or any person, 11 alleging such a practice.
  - (3) Damages.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, the Librarian of Congress, or any person, alleging such a practice (not an employment practice specifically excluded from coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).
- 22 (f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "Commission" means the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

# 1 SEC. 208. DISPARATE IMPACT.

2	(a) General Rule.—Notwithstanding any other
3	provision of this Act, "disparate impact", as that term is
4	used in section 703(k) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
5	(42 U.S.C. 2000e-d(k)), on the basis of genetic informa-
6	tion does not establish a cause of action under this Act.
7	(b) Commission.—On the date that is 6 years after
8	the date of enactment of this Act, there shall be estab-
9	lished a commission, to be known as the Genetic Non-
10	discrimination Study Commission (referred to in this sec-
11	tion as the "Commission") to review the developing
12	science of genetics and to make recommendations to Con-
13	gress regarding whether to provide a disparate impact
14	eause of action under this Act.
15	(c) Membership.—
16	(1) In GENERAL.—The Commission shall be
17	composed of 8 members, of which—
18	(A) 1 member shall be appointed by the
19	Majority Leader of the Senate;
20	(B) 1 member shall be appointed by the
21	Minority Leader of the Senate;
22	(C) 1 member shall be appointed by the
23	Chairman of the Committee on Health, Edu-
24	cation, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;
25	(D) 1 member shall be appointed by the
26	ranking minority member of the Committee on

1	Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the
2	Senate;
3	(E) 1 member shall be appointed by the
4	Speaker of the House of Representatives;
5	(F) 1 member shall be appointed by the
6	Minority Leader of the House of Representa-
7	tives;
8	(G) 1 member shall be appointed by the
9	Chairman of the Committee on Education and
10	the Workforce of the House of Representatives;
11	<del>and</del>
12	(H) 1 member shall be appointed by the
13	ranking minority member of the Committee on
14	Education and the Workforce of the House of
15	Representatives.
16	(2) Compensation and expenses.—The
17	members of the Commission shall not receive com-
18	pensation for the performance of services for the
19	Commission, but shall be allowed travel expenses, in-
20	cluding per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates au-
21	thorized for employees of agencies under subchapter
22	I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while
23	away from their homes or regular places of business
24	in the performance of services for the Commission.
25	(d) Administrative Provisions.—

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1	(1) LOCATION.—The Commission shall be lo-
2	cated in a facility maintained by the Equal Employ-
3	ment Opportunity Commission.
4	(2) Detail of Government Employees.—
5	Any Federal Government employee may be detailed
6	to the Commission without reimbursement, and such
7	detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil
8	service status or privilege.
9	(3) Information from federal agencies.—
10	The Commission may secure directly from any Fed-
11	eral department or agency such information as the
12	Commission considers necessary to carry out the
13	provisions of this section. Upon request of the Com-
14	mission, the head of such department or agency
15	shall furnish such information to the Commission.
16	(4) Hearings.—The Commission may hold
17	such hearings, sit and act at such times and places,
18	take such testimony, and receive such evidence as
19	the Commission considers advisable to carry out the
20	objectives of this section, except that, to the extent
21	possible, the Commission shall use existing data and
22	research.

(5) Postal services.—The Commission may

use the United States mails in the same manner and

- 1 under the same conditions as other departments and
- 2 agencies of the Federal Government.
- 3 (e) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after all of the
- 4 members are appointed to the Commission under sub-
- 5 section (e)(1), the Commission shall submit to Congress
- 6 a report that summarizes the findings of the Commission
- 7 and makes such recommendations for legislation as are
- 8 consistent with this Act.
- 9 (f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
- 10 are authorized to be appropriated to the Equal Employ-
- 11 ment Opportunity Commission such sums as may be nec-
- 12 essary to earry out this section.
- 13 SEC. 209. CONSTRUCTION.
- Nothing in this title shall be construed to—
- 15 (1) limit the rights or protections of an indi-
- 16 vidual under the Americans with Disabilities Act of
- 17 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), including coverage
- 18 afforded to individuals under section 102 of such
- 19 Act (42 U.S.C. 12112), or under the Rehabilitation
- 20 Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.);
- 21 (2)(A) limit the rights or protections of an indi-
- vidual to bring an action under this title against an
- 23 employer, employment agency, labor organization, or
- 24 joint labor-management committee for a violation of
- 25 this title; or

1	(B) establish a violation under this title for an
2	employer, employment agency, labor organization, or
3	joint labor-management committee of a provision of
4	the amendments made by title I;
5	(3) limit the rights or protections of an indi-
6	vidual under any other Federal or State statute that
7	provides equal or greater protection to an individual
8	than the rights or protections provided for under
9	this title;
10	(4) apply to the Armed Forces Repository of
11	Specimen Samples for the Identification of Remains
12	(5) limit or expand the protections, rights, or
13	obligations of employees or employers under applica-
14	ble workers' compensation laws;
15	(6) limit the authority of a Federal department
16	or agency to conduct or sponsor occupational or
17	other health research that is conducted in compli-
18	ance with the regulations contained in part 46 of
19	title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (or any cor-
20	responding or similar regulation or rule); and
21	(7) limit the statutory or regulatory authority
22	of the Occupational Safety and Health Administra-
23	tion or the Mine Safety and Health Administration
24	to promulgate or enforce workplace safety and
25	health laws and regulations.

1	SEC. 210. MEDICAL INFORMATION THAT IS NOT GENETIC
2	INFORMATION.
3	An employer, employment agency, labor organization,
4	or joint labor-management committee shall not be consid-
5	ered to be in violation of this title based on the use, acqui-
6	sition, or disclosure of medical information that is not ge-
7	netic information about a manifested disease, disorder, or
8	pathological condition of an employee or member, includ-
9	ing a manifested disease, disorder, or pathological condi-
10	tion that has or may have a genetic basis.
11	SEC. 211. REGULATIONS.
12	Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment
13	of this title, the Commission shall issue final regulations
14	in an accessible format to earry out this title.
15	SEC. 212. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
16	There are authorized to be appropriated such sums
17	as may be necessary to earry out this title (except for sec-
18	tion 208).
19	SEC. 213. EFFECTIVE DATE.
20	This title takes effect on the date that is 18 months
21	after the date of enactment of this Act.
22	TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS
23	PROVISION
24	SEC. 301. SEVERABILITY.
25	If any provision of this Act, an amendment made by
26	this Act, or the application of such provision or amend-

- 1 ment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconsti-
- 2 tutional, the remainder of this Act, the amendments made
- 3 by this Act, and the application of such provisions to any
- 4 person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.
- 5 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.
- 6 (a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the "Ge-
- 7 netic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2005".
- 8 (b) Table of Contents of this
- 9 Act is as follows:
  - Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
  - Sec. 2. Findings.

#### TITLE I—GENETIC NONDISCRIMINATION IN HEALTH INSURANCE

- Sec. 101. Amendments to Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.
- Sec. 102. Amendments to the Public Health Service Act.
- Sec. 103. Amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
- Sec. 104. Amendments to title XVIII of the Social Security Act relating to medigap.
- Sec. 105. Privacy and confidentiality.
- Sec. 106. Assuring coordination.
- Sec. 107. Regulations; effective date.

# TITLE II—PROHIBITING EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION

- Sec. 201. Definitions.
- Sec. 202. Employer practices.
- Sec. 203. Employment agency practices.
- Sec. 204. Labor organization practices.
- Sec. 205. Training programs.
- Sec. 206. Confidentiality of genetic information.
- Sec. 207. Remedies and enforcement.
- Sec. 208. Disparate impact.
- Sec. 209. Construction.
- Sec. 210. Medical information that is not genetic information.
- Sec. 211. Regulations.
- Sec. 212. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 213. Effective date.

## TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION

Sec. 301. Severability.

### 1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2 Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Deciphering the sequence of the human genome and other advances in genetics open major new opportunities for medical progress. New knowledge about the genetic basis of illness will allow for earlier detection of illnesses, often before symptoms have begun. Genetic testing can allow individuals to take steps to reduce the likelihood that they will contract a particular disorder. New knowledge about genetics may allow for the development of better therapies that are more effective against disease or have fewer side effects than current treatments. These advances give rise to the potential misuse of genetic information to discriminate in health insurance and employment.

(2) The early science of genetics became the basis of State laws that provided for the sterilization of persons having presumed genetic "defects" such as mental retardation, mental disease, epilepsy, blindness, and hearing loss, among other conditions. The first sterilization law was enacted in the State of Indiana in 1907. By 1981, a majority of States adopted sterilization laws to "correct" apparent genetic traits or tendencies. Many of these State laws have since been repealed, and many have been modified to include essential constitutional requirements of due

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process and equal protection. However, the current explosion in the science of genetics, and the history of sterilization laws by the States based on early genetic science, compels Congressional action in this area.

(3) Although genes are facially neutral markers, many genetic conditions and disorders are associated with particular racial and ethnic groups and gender. Because some genetic traits are most prevalent in particular groups, members of a particular group may be stigmatized or discriminated against as a result of that genetic information. This form of discrimination was evident in the 1970s, which saw the advent of programs to screen and identify carriers of sickle cell anemia, a disease which afflicts African-Americans. Once again, State legislatures began to enact discriminatory laws in the area, and in the early 1970s began mandating genetic screening of all African Americans for sickle cell anemia, leading to discrimination and unnecessary fear. To alleviate some of this stigma, Congress in 1972 passed the National Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act, which withholds Federal funding from States unless sickle cell testing is voluntary.

(4) Congress has been informed of examples of genetic discrimination in the workplace. These in-

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1 clude the use of pre-employment genetic screening at 2 Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, which led to a court 3 decision in favor of the employees in that case Nor-4 man-Bloodsaw v. Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (135) 5 F.3d 1260, 1269 (9th Cir. 1998)). Congress clearly 6 has a compelling public interest in relieving the fear 7 of discrimination and in prohibiting its actual prac-8 tice in employment and health insurance.

> (5) Federal law addressing genetic discrimination in health insurance and employment is incomplete in both the scope and depth of its protections. Moreover, while many States have enacted some type of genetic non-discrimination law, these laws vary widely with respect to their approach, application, and level of protection. Congress has collected substantial evidence that the American public and the medical community find the existing patchwork of State and Federal laws to be confusing and inadequate to protect them from discrimination. Therefore Federal legislation establishing a national and uniform basic standard is necessary to fully protect the public from discrimination and allay their concerns about the potential for discrimination, thereby allowing individuals to take advantage of genetic testing, technologies, research, and new therapies.

1	TITLE I—GENETIC NON-	
2	DISCRIMINATION IN HEALTH	
3	INSURANCE	
4	SEC. 101. AMENDMENTS TO EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT IN-	
5	COME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.	
6	(a) Prohibition of Health Discrimination on	
7	THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION OR GENETIC SERV-	
8	ICES.—	
9	(1) No enrollment restriction for genetic	
10	SERVICES.—Section $702(a)(1)(F)$ of the Employee Re-	
11	tirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C.	
12	1182(a)(1)(F)) is amended by inserting before the pe-	
13	riod the following: "(including information about a	
14	request for or receipt of genetic services by an ind	
15	5 vidual or family member of such individual)".	
16	(2) No discrimination in group premiums	
17	Based on Genetic Information.—Section 702(b) of	
18	the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of	
19	1974 (29 U.S.C. 1182(b)) is amended—	
20	(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting before	
21	the semicolon the following: "except as provided	
22	in paragraph (3)"; and	
23	(B) by adding at the end the following:	
24	"(3) No discrimination in group premiums	
25	BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.—For purposes of	

1	this section, a group health plan, or a health insur-
2	ance issuer offering group health insurance coverage
3	in connection with a group health plan, shall not ad-
4	just premium or contribution amounts for a group on
5	the basis of genetic information concerning an indi-
6	vidual in the group or a family member of the indi-
7	vidual (including information about a request for or
8	receipt of genetic services by an individual or family
9	member of such individual).".
10	(b) Limitations on Genetic Testing.—Section 702
11	of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974
12	(29 U.S.C. 1182) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
13	lowing:
14	"(c) Genetic Testing.—
15	"(1) Limitation on requesting or requiring
16	GENETIC TESTING.—A group health plan, or a health
17	insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage in
18	connection with a group health plan, shall not request
19	or require an individual or a family member of such
20	individual to undergo a genetic test.
21	"(2) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this
22	part shall be construed to—
23	"(A) limit the authority of a health care
24	professional who is providing health care services
25	with respect to an individual to request that

1	such individual or a family member of such in-
2	dividual undergo a genetic test;
3	"(B) limit the authority of a health care
4	professional who is employed by or affiliated
5	with a group health plan or a health insurance
6	issuer and who is providing health care services
7	to an individual as part of a bona fide wellness
8	program to notify such individual of the avail-
9	ability of a genetic test or to provide information
10	to such individual regarding such genetic test; or
11	"(C) authorize or permit a health care pro-
12	fessional to require that an individual undergo a
13	genetic test.
14	"(d) Application to All Plans.—The provisions of
15	subsections $(a)(1)(F)$ , $(b)(3)$ , and $(c)$ shall apply to group
16	health plans and health insurance issuers without regard
17	to section 732(a).".
18	(c) Remedies and Enforcement.—Section 502 of
19	the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29
20	U.S.C. 1132) is amended by adding at the end the following:
21	"(n) Enforcement of Genetic Nondiscrimination
22	Requirements.—
23	"(1) Injunctive relief for irreparable
24	HARM.—With respect to any violation of subsection
25	(a)(1)(F), $(b)(3)$ , or $(c)$ of section 702, a participant

1	or beneficiary may seek relief under subsection
2	502(a)(1)(B) prior to the exhaustion of available ad-
3	ministrative remedies under section 503 if it is dem-
4	onstrated to the court, by a preponderance of the evi-
5	dence, that the exhaustion of such remedies would
6	cause irreparable harm to the health of the partici-
7	pant or beneficiary. Any determinations that already
8	have been made under section 503 in such case, or
9	that are made in such case while an action under this
10	paragraph is pending, shall be given due consider-
11	ation by the court in any action under this subsection
12	in such case.
13	"(2) Equitable relief for genetic non-
14	DISCRIMINATION.—
15	"(A) Reinstatement of benefits where
16	EQUITABLE RELIEF HAS BEEN AWARDED.—The
17	recovery of benefits by a participant or bene-
18	ficiary under a civil action under this section
19	may include an administrative penalty under
20	subparagraph (B) and the retroactive reinstate-
21	ment of coverage under the plan involved to the
22	date on which the participant or beneficiary was
23	denied eligibility for coverage if—
24	"(i) the civil action was commenced

under subsection (a)(1)(B); and

1	"(ii) the denial of coverage on which
2	such civil action was based constitutes a
3	$violation \ of \ subsection \ (a)(1)(F), \ (b)(3), \ or$
4	(c) of section 702.
5	"(B) Administrative penalty.—
6	"(i) In general.—An administrator
7	who fails to comply with the requirements
8	of subsection $(a)(1)(F)$ , $(b)(3)$ , or $(c)$ of sec-
9	tion 702 with respect to a participant or
10	beneficiary may, in an action commenced
11	$under \ subsection \ (a)(1)(B), \ be \ personally$
12	liable in the discretion of the court, for a
13	penalty in the amount not more than \$100
14	for each day in the noncompliance period.
15	"(ii) Noncompliance period.—For
16	purposes of clause (i), the term 'noncompli-
17	ance period' means the period—
18	"(I) beginning on the date that a
19	failure described in clause (i) occurs;
20	and
21	"(II) ending on the date that such
22	failure is corrected.
23	"(iii) Payment to participant or
24	BENEFICIARY.—A penalty collected under

1	this subparagraph shall be paid to the par-
2	ticipant or beneficiary involved.
3	"(3) Secretarial enforcement authority.—
4	"(A) General rule.—The Secretary has
5	the authority to impose a penalty on any failure
6	of a group health plan to meet the requirements
7	of subsection $(a)(1)(F)$ , $(b)(3)$ , or $(c)$ of section
8	702.
9	"(B) Amount.—
10	"(i) In general.—The amount of the
11	penalty imposed by subparagraph (A) shall
12	be \$100 for each day in the noncompliance
13	period with respect to each individual to
14	whom such failure relates.
15	"(ii) Noncompliance period.—For
16	purposes of this paragraph, the term 'non-
17	compliance period' means, with respect to
18	any failure, the period—
19	"(I) beginning on the date such
20	failure first occurs; and
21	"(II) ending on the date such fail-
22	ure is corrected.
23	"(C) Minimum penalties where failure
24	DISCOVERED.—Notwithstanding clauses (i) and
25	(ii) of subparagraph (D):

1	"(i) In General.—In the case of 1 or
2	more failures with respect to an indi-
3	vidual—
4	"(I) which are not corrected before
5	the date on which the plan receives a
6	notice from the Secretary of such viola-
7	tion; and
8	"(II) which occurred or continued
9	during the period involved;
10	the amount of penalty imposed by subpara-
11	graph (A) by reason of such failures with
12	respect to such individual shall not be less
13	than \$2,500.
14	"(ii) Higher minimum penalty
15	WHERE VIOLATIONS ARE MORE THAN DE
16	MINIMIS.—To the extent violations for
17	which any person is liable under this para-
18	graph for any year are more than de mini-
19	mis, clause (i) shall be applied by sub-
20	stituting '\$15,000' for '\$2,500' with respect
21	to such person.
22	"(D) Limitations.—
23	"(i) Penalty not to apply where
24	FAILURE NOT DISCOVERED EXERCISING
25	REASONABLE DILIGENCE.—No penalty shall

1	be imposed by subparagraph (A) on any
2	failure during any period for which it is es-
3	tablished to the satisfaction of the Secretary
4	that the person otherwise liable for such
5	penalty did not know, and exercising rea-
6	sonable diligence would not have known,
7	that such failure existed.
8	"(ii) Penalty not to apply to fail-
9	URES CORRECTED WITHIN CERTAIN PERI-
10	ods.—No penalty shall be imposed by sub-
11	paragraph (A) on any failure if—
12	"(I) such failure was due to rea-
13	sonable cause and not to willful ne-
14	glect; and
15	"(II) such failure is corrected dur-
16	ing the 30-day period beginning on the
17	first date the person otherwise liable
18	for such penalty knew, or exercising
19	reasonable diligence would have known,
20	that such failure existed.
21	"(iii) Overall limitation for unin-
22	TENTIONAL FAILURES.—In the case of fail-
23	ures which are due to reasonable cause and
24	not to willful neglect, the penalty imposed

1	by subparagraph (A) for failures shall not
2	exceed the amount equal to the lesser of—
3	"(I) 10 percent of the aggregate
4	amount paid or incurred by the em-
5	ployer (or predecessor employer) dur-
6	ing the preceding taxable year for
7	group health plans; or
8	"(II) \$500,000.
9	"(E) Waiver by Secretary.—In the case
10	of a failure which is due to reasonable cause and
11	not to willful neglect, the Secretary may waive
12	part or all of the penalty imposed by subpara-
13	graph (A) to the extent that the payment of such
14	penalty would be excessive relative to the failure
15	involved.".
16	(d) Definitions.—Section 733(d) of the Employee
17	Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C.
18	1191b(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:
19	"(5) Family member.—The term 'family mem-
20	ber' means with respect to an individual—
21	"(A) the spouse of the individual;
22	"(B) a dependent child of the individual,
23	including a child who is born to or placed for
24	adoption with the individual; and

1	"(C) all other individuals related by blood
2	to the individual or the spouse or child described
3	in subparagraph (A) or (B).
4	"(6) Genetic information.—
5	"(A) In general.—Except as provided in
6	subparagraph (B), the term 'genetic information'
7	means information about—
8	"(i) an individual's genetic tests;
9	"(ii) the genetic tests of family mem-
10	bers of the individual; or
11	"(iii) the occurrence of a disease or
12	disorder in family members of the indi-
13	vidual.
14	"(B) Exclusions.—The term 'genetic in-
15	formation' shall not include information about
16	the sex or age of an individual.
17	"(7) Genetic test.—
18	"(A) In General.—The term 'genetic test'
19	means an analysis of human DNA, RNA, chro-
20	mosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects
21	genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes.
22	"(B) Exceptions.—The term 'genetic test'
23	does not mean—

1	"(1) an analysis of proteins or metabo-
2	lites that does not detect genotypes,
3	mutations, or chromosomal changes; or
4	"(ii) an analysis of proteins or me-
5	tabolites that is directly related to a mani-
6	fested disease, disorder, or pathological con-
7	dition that could reasonably be detected by
8	a health care professional with appropriate
9	training and expertise in the field of medi-
10	$cine\ involved.$
11	"(8) GENETIC SERVICES.—The term 'genetic
12	services' means—
13	"(A) a genetic test;
14	"(B) genetic counseling (such as obtaining,
15	interpreting, or assessing genetic information);
16	or
17	$"(C)\ genetic\ education.".$
18	(e) Regulations and Effective Date.—
19	(1) Regulations.—Not later than 1 year after
20	the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of
21	Labor shall issue final regulations in an accessible
22	format to carry out the amendments made by this sec-
23	tion.
24	(2) Effective date.—The amendments made
25	by this section shall apply with respect to group

1	health plans for plan years beginning after the date
2	that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this
3	title.
4	SEC. 102. AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
5	ACT.
6	(a) Amendments Relating to the Group Mar-
7	KET.—
8	(1) Prohibition of health discrimination
9	ON THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION OR GENETIC
10	SERVICES.—
11	(A) No enrollment restriction for ge-
12	NETIC SERVICES.—Section $2702(a)(1)(F)$ of the
13	Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-
14	1(a)(1)(F)) is amended by inserting before the
15	period the following: "(including information
16	about a request for or receipt of genetic services
17	by an individual or family member of such indi-
18	vidual)".
19	(B) No discrimination in group pre-
20	MIUMS BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.—Sec-
21	tion 2702(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42
22	U.S.C. 300gg-1(b)) is amended—
23	(i) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting
24	before the semicolon the following: ", except
25	as provided in paragraph (3)"; and

1	(ii) by adding at the end the following:
2	"(3) No discrimination in group premiums
3	BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.—For purposes of
4	this section, a group health plan, or a health insur-
5	ance issuer offering group health insurance coverage
6	in connection with a group health plan, shall not ad-
7	just premium or contribution amounts for a group on
8	the basis of genetic information concerning an indi-
9	vidual in the group or a family member of the indi-
10	vidual (including information about a request for or
11	receipt of genetic services by an individual or family
12	member of such individual).".
13	(2) Limitations on genetic testing.—Section
14	2702 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.
15	300gg-1) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
16	lowing:
17	"(c) Genetic Testing.—
18	"(1) Limitation on requesting or requiring
19	GENETIC TESTING.—A group health plan, or a health
20	insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage in
21	connection with a group health plan, shall not request
22	or require an individual or a family member of such
23	individual to undergo a genetic test.
24	"(2) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this
25	nart shall be construed to—

1	"(A) limit the authority of a health care
2	professional who is providing health care services
3	with respect to an individual to request that
4	such individual or a family member of such in-
5	dividual undergo a genetic test;
6	"(B) limit the authority of a health care
7	professional who is employed by or affiliated
8	with a group health plan or a health insurance
9	issuer and who is providing health care services
10	to an individual as part of a bona fide wellness
11	program to notify such individual of the avail-
12	ability of a genetic test or to provide information
13	to such individual regarding such genetic test; or
14	"(C) authorize or permit a health care pro-
15	fessional to require that an individual undergo a
16	genetic test.
17	"(d) Application to All Plans.—The provisions of
18	subsections $(a)(1)(F)$ , $(b)(3)$ , and $(c)$ shall apply to group
19	health plans and health insurance issuers without regard
20	to section 2721(a).".
21	(3) Remedies and enforcement.—Section
22	2722(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.
23	300gg-22)(b)) is amended by adding at the end the
24	following:

1	"(3) ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY RELATING TO
2	GENETIC DISCRIMINATION.—
3	"(A) GENERAL RULE.—In the cases de-
4	scribed in paragraph (1), notwithstanding the
5	provisions of paragraph (2)(C), the following
6	provisions shall apply with respect to an action
7	under this subsection by the Secretary with re-
8	spect to any failure of a health insurance issuer
9	in connection with a group health plan, to meet
10	the requirements of subsection $(a)(1)(F)$ , $(b)(3)$ ,
11	or (c) of section 2702.
12	"(B) Amount.—
13	"(i) In general.—The amount of the
14	penalty imposed under this paragraph shall
15	be \$100 for each day in the noncompliance
16	period with respect to each individual to
17	whom such failure relates.
18	"(ii) Noncompliance period.—For
19	purposes of this paragraph, the term 'non-
20	compliance period' means, with respect to
21	any failure, the period—
22	"(I) beginning on the date such
23	failure first occurs; and
24	"(II) ending on the date such fail-
25	ure is corrected.

1	"(C) Minimum penalties where failure
2	DISCOVERED.—Notwithstanding clauses (i) and
3	(ii) of subparagraph (D):
4	"(i) In general.—In the case of 1 or
5	more failures with respect to an indi-
6	vidual—
7	"(I) which are not corrected before
8	the date on which the plan receives a
9	notice from the Secretary of such viola-
10	tion; and
11	"(II) which occurred or continued
12	during the period involved;
13	the amount of penalty imposed by subpara-
14	graph (A) by reason of such failures with
15	respect to such individual shall not be less
16	than \$2,500.
17	"(ii) Higher minimum penalty
18	WHERE VIOLATIONS ARE MORE THAN DE
19	MINIMIS.—To the extent violations for
20	which any person is liable under this para-
21	graph for any year are more than de mini-
22	mis, clause (i) shall be applied by sub-
23	stituting '\$15,000' for '\$2,500' with respect
24	to such person.
25	"(D) Limitations.—

1	"(1) Penalty not to apply where
2	FAILURE NOT DISCOVERED EXERCISING
3	REASONABLE DILIGENCE.—No penalty shall
4	be imposed by subparagraph (A) on any
5	failure during any period for which it is es-
6	tablished to the satisfaction of the Secretary
7	that the person otherwise liable for such
8	penalty did not know, and exercising rea-
9	sonable diligence would not have known,
10	that such failure existed.
11	"(ii) Penalty not to apply to fail-
12	URES CORRECTED WITHIN CERTAIN PERI-
13	ods.—No penalty shall be imposed by sub-
14	paragraph (A) on any failure if—
15	"(I) such failure was due to rea-
16	sonable cause and not to willful ne-
17	glect; and
18	"(II) such failure is corrected dur-
19	ing the 30-day period beginning on the
20	first date the person otherwise liable
21	for such penalty knew, or exercising
22	reasonable diligence would have known,
23	that such failure existed.
24	"(iii) Overall limitation for unin-
25	TENTIONAL FAILURES.—In the case of fail-

1	ures which are due to reasonable cause and
2	not to willful neglect, the penalty imposed
3	by subparagraph (A) for failures shall not
4	exceed the amount equal to the lesser of—
5	"(I) 10 percent of the aggregate
6	amount paid or incurred by the em-
7	ployer (or predecessor employer) dur-
8	ing the preceding taxable year for
9	group health plans; or
10	"(II) \$500,000.
11	"(E) Waiver by Secretary.—In the case
12	of a failure which is due to reasonable cause and
13	not to willful neglect, the Secretary may waive
14	part or all of the penalty imposed by subpara-
15	graph (A) to the extent that the payment of such
16	penalty would be excessive relative to the failure
17	involved.".
18	(4) Definitions.—Section 2791(d) of the Public
19	Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-91(d)) is
20	amended by adding at the end the following:
21	"(15) Family member.—The term 'family mem-
22	ber' means with respect to an individual—
23	"(A) the spouse of the individual:

1	"(B) a dependent child of the individual,
2	including a child who is born to or placed for
3	adoption with the individual; and
4	"(C) all other individuals related by blood
5	to the individual or the spouse or child described
6	in subparagraph (A) or (B).
7	"(16) Genetic information.—
8	"(A) In general.—Except as provided in
9	subparagraph (B), the term 'genetic information'
10	means information about—
11	"(i) an individual's genetic tests;
12	"(ii) the genetic tests of family mem-
13	bers of the individual; or
14	"(iii) the occurrence of a disease or
15	disorder in family members of the indi-
16	vidual.
17	"(B) Exclusions.—The term 'genetic in-
18	formation' shall not include information about
19	the sex or age of an individual.
20	"(17) Genetic test.—
21	"(A) In General.—The term 'genetic test'
22	means an analysis of human DNA, RNA, chro-
23	mosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects
24	genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes.

1	"(B) Exceptions.—The term 'genetic test
2	does not mean—
3	"(i) an analysis of proteins or metabo-
4	lites that does not detect genotypes,
5	mutations, or chromosomal changes; or
6	"(ii) an analysis of proteins or me-
7	tabolites that is directly related to a mani-
8	fested disease, disorder, or pathological con-
9	dition that could reasonably be detected by
10	a health care professional with appropriate
11	training and expertise in the field of medi-
12	$cine\ involved.$
13	"(18) Genetic services.—The term 'genetic
14	services' means—
15	"(A) a genetic test;
16	"(B) genetic counseling (such as obtaining,
17	interpreting, or assessing genetic information),
18	or
19	"(C) genetic education.".
20	(b) Amendment Relating to the Individual Mar-
21	KET.—
22	(1) In general.—The first subpart 3 of part B
23	of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42
24	U.S.C. 300gg-51 et seq.) (relating to other require-
25	ments) is amended—

1	(A) by redesignating such subpart as sub-
2	part 2; and
3	(B) by adding at the end the following:
4	"SEC. 2753. PROHIBITION OF HEALTH DISCRIMINATION ON
5	THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION.
6	"(a) Prohibition on Genetic Information as a
7	Condition of Eligibility.—A health insurance issuer of-
8	fering health insurance coverage in the individual market
9	may not establish rules for the eligibility (including contin-
10	ued eligibility) of any individual to enroll in individual
11	health insurance coverage based on genetic information (in-
12	cluding information about a request for or receipt of genetic
13	services by an individual or family member of such indi-
14	vidual).
15	"(b) Prohibition on Genetic Information in Set-
16	TING PREMIUM RATES.—A health insurance issuer offering
17	health insurance coverage in the individual market shall
18	not adjust premium or contribution amounts for an indi-
19	vidual on the basis of genetic information concerning the
20	individual or a family member of the individual (including
21	information about a request for or receipt of genetic services
22	by an individual or family member of such individual).
23	"(c) Genetic Testing.—
24	"(1) Limitation on requesting or requiring
25	GENETIC TESTING.—A health insurance issuer offer-

1	ing health insurance coverage in the individual mar-
2	ket shall not request or require an individual or a
3	family member of such individual to undergo a ge-
4	netic test.
5	"(2) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this
6	part shall be construed to—
7	"(A) limit the authority of a health care
8	professional who is providing health care services
9	with respect to an individual to request that
10	such individual or a family member of such in-
11	dividual undergo a genetic test;
12	"(B) limit the authority of a health care
13	professional who is employed by or affiliated
14	with a health insurance issuer and who is pro-
15	viding health care services to an individual as
16	part of a bona fide wellness program to notify
17	such individual of the availability of a genetic
18	test or to provide information to such individual
19	regarding such genetic test; or
20	"(C) authorize or permit a health care pro-
21	fessional to require that an individual undergo a
22	genetic test.".
23	(2) Remedies and enforcement.—Section
24	2761(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.
25	300gg-61)(b)) is amended to read as follows:

1	"(b) Secretarial Enforcement Authority.—The
2	Secretary shall have the same authority in relation to en-
3	forcement of the provisions of this part with respect to
4	issuers of health insurance coverage in the individual mar-
5	ket in a State as the Secretary has under section 2722(b)(2),
6	and section 2722(b)(3) with respect to violations of genetic
7	nondiscrimination provisions, in relation to the enforce-
8	ment of the provisions of part A with respect to issuers of
9	health insurance coverage in the small group market in the
10	State.".
11	(c) Elimination of Option of Non-Federal Gov-
12	ERNMENTAL PLANS TO BE EXCEPTED FROM REQUIRE-
13	MENTS CONCERNING GENETIC INFORMATION.—Section
14	2721(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S. C.
15	300gg-21(b)(2)) is amended—
16	(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "If the
17	plan sponsor" and inserting "Except as provided in
18	subparagraph (D), if the plan sponsor"; and
19	(2) by adding at the end the following:
20	"(D) Election not applicable to re-
21	QUIREMENTS CONCERNING GENETIC INFORMA-
22	TION.—The election described in subparagraph
23	(A) shall not be available with respect to the pro-
24	visions of subsections $(a)(1)(F)$ and $(c)$ of section
25	2702 and the provisions of section 2702(b) to the

1	extent that such provisions apply to genetic in-
2	formation (or information about a request for or
3	the receipt of genetic services by an individual or
4	a family member of such individual).".
5	(d) Regulations and Effective Date.—
6	(1) Regulations.—Not later than 1 year after
7	the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of
8	Labor and the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
9	ices (as the case may be) shall issue final regulations
10	in an accessible format to carry out the amendments
11	made by this section.
12	(2) Effective date.—The amendments made
13	by this section shall apply—
14	(A) with respect to group health plans, and
15	health insurance coverage offered in connection
16	with group health plans, for plan years begin-
17	ning after the date that is 18 months after the
18	date of enactment of this title; and
19	(B) with respect to health insurance cov-
20	erage offered, sold, issued, renewed, in effect, or
21	operated in the individual market after the date
22	that is 18 months after the date of enactment of
23	this title.

1	SEC. 103. AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE
2	OF 1986.
3	(a) Prohibition of Health Discrimination on
4	THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION OR GENETIC SERV-
5	ICES.—
6	(1) No enrollment restriction for genetic
7	SERVICES.—Section $9802(a)(1)(F)$ of the Internal
8	Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting before
9	the period the following: "(including information
10	about a request for or receipt of genetic services by an
11	individual or family member of such individual)".
12	(2) No discrimination in group premiums
13	Based on Genetic Information.—Section 9802(b)
14	of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—
15	(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting before
16	the semicolon the following: ", except as provided
17	in paragraph (3)"; and
18	(B) by adding at the end the following:
19	"(3) No discrimination in group premiums
20	BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.—For purposes of
21	this section, a group health plan shall not adjust pre-
22	mium or contribution amounts for a group on the
23	basis of genetic information concerning an individual
24	in the group or a family member of the individual
25	(including information about a request for or receipt

1	of genetic services by an individual or family member
2	of such individual).".
3	(b) Limitations on Genetic Testing.—Section
4	9802 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by
5	adding at the end the following:
6	"(d) Genetic Testing and Genetic Services.—
7	"(1) Limitation on requesting or requiring
8	GENETIC TESTING.—A group health plan shall not re-
9	quest or require an individual or a family member of
10	such individual to undergo a genetic test.
11	"(2) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this
12	part shall be construed to—
13	"(A) limit the authority of a health care
14	professional who is providing health care services
15	with respect to an individual to request that
16	such individual or a family member of such in-
17	dividual undergo a genetic test;
18	"(B) limit the authority of a health care
19	professional who is employed by or affiliated
20	with a group health plan and who is providing
21	health care services to an individual as part of
22	a bona fide wellness program to notify such indi-
23	vidual of the availability of a genetic test or to
24	provide information to such individual regard-
25	ing such genetic test; or

1	"(C) authorize or permit a health care pro-
2	fessional to require that an individual undergo a
3	genetic test.
4	"(e) Application to All Plans.—The provisions of
5	subsections $(a)(1)(F)$ , $(b)(3)$ , and $(d)$ shall apply to group
6	health plans and health insurance issuers without regard
7	to section $9831(a)(2)$ .".
8	(c) Definitions.—Section 9832(d) of the Internal
9	Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end
10	the following:
11	"(6) Family member.—The term 'family mem-
12	ber' means with respect to an individual—
13	"(A) the spouse of the individual;
14	"(B) a dependent child of the individual,
15	including a child who is born to or placed for
16	adoption with the individual; and
17	"(C) all other individuals related by blood
18	to the individual or the spouse or child described
19	in subparagraph (A) or (B).
20	"(7) GENETIC SERVICES.—The term 'genetic
21	services' means—
22	"(A) a genetic test;
23	"(B) genetic counseling (such as obtaining,
24	interpreting, or assessing genetic information);
25	or

1	"(C) genetic education.
2	"(8) Genetic information.—
3	"(A) In general.—Except as provided in
4	subparagraph (B), the term 'genetic information'
5	means information about—
6	"(i) an individual's genetic tests;
7	"(ii) the genetic tests of family mem-
8	bers of the individual; or
9	"(iii) the occurrence of a disease or
10	disorder in family members of the indi-
11	vidual.
12	"(B) Exclusions.—The term 'genetic in-
13	formation' shall not include information about
14	the sex or age of an individual.
15	"(9) Genetic test.—
16	"(A) In General.—The term 'genetic test'
17	means an analysis of human DNA, RNA, chro-
18	mosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects
19	genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes.
20	"(B) Exceptions.—The term 'genetic test'
21	does not mean—
22	"(i) an analysis of proteins or metabo-
23	lites that does not detect genotypes,
24	mutations, or chromosomal changes; or

1	"(ii) an analysis of proteins or me-
2	tabolites that is directly related to a mani-
3	fested disease, disorder, or pathological con-
4	dition that could reasonably be detected by
5	a health care professional with appropriate
6	training and expertise in the field of medi-
7	cine involved.".
8	(d) Regulations and Effective Date.—
9	(1) Regulations.—Not later than 1 year after
10	the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of the
11	Treasury shall issue final regulations in an accessible
12	format to carry out the amendments made by this sec-
13	tion.
14	(2) Effective date.—The amendments made
15	by this section shall apply with respect to group
16	health plans for plan years beginning after the date
17	that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this
18	title.
19	SEC. 104. AMENDMENTS TO TITLE XVIII OF THE SOCIAL SE-
20	CURITY ACT RELATING TO MEDIGAP.
21	(a) Nondiscrimination.—
22	(1) In General.—Section 1882(s)(2) of the So-
23	cial Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ss(s)(2)) is amended
24	by adding at the end the following:

1	" $(E)(i)$ An issuer of a medicare supple-
2	mental policy shall not deny or condition the
3	issuance or effectiveness of the policy, and shall
4	not discriminate in the pricing of the policy (in-
5	cluding the adjustment of premium rates) of an
6	eligible individual on the basis of genetic infor-
7	mation concerning the individual (or informa-
8	tion about a request for, or the receipt of, genetic
9	services by such individual or family member of
10	$such\ individual).$
11	"(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the terms
12	'family member', 'genetic services', and 'genetic
13	information' shall have the meanings given such
14	terms in subsection (v).".
15	(2) Effective date.—The amendment made by
16	paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to a policy for
17	policy years beginning after the date that is 18
18	months after the date of enactment of this Act.
19	(b) Limitations on Genetic Testing.—
20	(1) In general.—Section 1882 of the Social Se-
21	curity Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ss) is amended by adding
22	at the end the following:
23	"(v) Limitations on Genetic Testing.—
24	"(1) Genetic testing.—

1	"(A) Limitation on requesting or re-
2	QUIRING GENETIC TESTING.—An issuer of a
3	medicare supplemental policy shall not request
4	or require an individual or a family member of
5	such individual to undergo a genetic test.
6	"(B) Rule of construction.—Nothing in
7	this title shall be construed to—
8	"(i) limit the authority of a health
9	care professional who is providing health
10	care services with respect to an individual
11	to request that such individual or a family
12	member of such individual undergo a ge-
13	netic test;
14	"(ii) limit the authority of a health
15	care professional who is employed by or af-
16	filiated with an issuer of a medicare supple-
17	mental policy and who is providing health
18	care services to an individual as part of a
19	bona fide wellness program to notify such
20	individual of the availability of a genetic
21	test or to provide information to such indi-
22	vidual regarding such genetic test; or
23	"(iii) authorize or permit a health care
24	professional to require that an individual
25	undergo a genetic test.

1	"(2) Definitions.—In this subsection:
2	"(A) Family member.—The term 'family
3	member' means with respect to an individual—
4	"(i) the spouse of the individual;
5	"(ii) a dependent child of the indi-
6	vidual, including a child who is born to or
7	placed for adoption with the individual; or
8	"(iii) any other individuals related by
9	blood to the individual or to the spouse or
10	child described in clause (i) or (ii).
11	"(B) Genetic information.—
12	"(i) In general.—Except as provided
13	in clause (ii), the term 'genetic information
14	means information about—
15	"(I) an individual's genetic tests,
16	"(II) the genetic tests of family
17	members of the individual; or
18	"(III) the occurrence of a disease
19	or disorder in family members of the
20	individual.
21	"(ii) Exclusions.—The term 'genetic
22	information' shall not include information
23	about the sex or age of an individual.
24	"(C) Genetic test.—

1	"(i) In general.—The term 'genetic
2	test' means an analysis of human DNA,
3	RNA, chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites,
4	that detects genotypes, mutations, or chro-
5	mosomal changes.
6	"(ii) Exceptions.—The term 'genetic
7	test' does not mean—
8	"(I) an analysis of proteins or
9	metabolites that does not detect
10	genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal
11	changes; or
12	"(II) an analysis of proteins or
13	metabolites that is directly related to a
14	manifested disease, disorder, or patho-
15	logical condition that could reasonably
16	be detected by a health care profes-
17	sional with appropriate training and
18	expertise in the field of medicine in-
19	volved.
20	"(D) Genetic services.—The term 'ge-
21	netic services' means—
22	"(i) a genetic test;
23	"(ii) genetic counseling (such as ob-
24	taining, interpreting, or assessing genetic
25	information); or

1	"(iii) genetic education.
2	"(E) Issuer of a medicare supple-
3	MENTAL POLICY.—The term 'issuer of a medicare
4	supplemental policy' includes a third-party ad-
5	ministrator or other person acting for or on be-
6	half of such issuer.".
7	(2) Conforming amendment.—Section 1882(0)
8	of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ss(o)) is
9	amended by adding at the end the following:
10	"(4) The issuer of the medicare supplemental
11	policy complies with subsection $(s)(2)(E)$ and sub-
12	section (v).".
13	(3) Effective date.—The amendments made
14	by this subsection shall apply with respect to an
15	issuer of a medicare supplemental policy for policy
16	years beginning on or after the date that is 18 months
17	after the date of enactment of this Act.
18	(c) Transition Provisions.—
19	(1) In general.—If the Secretary of Health and
20	Human Services identifies a State as requiring a
21	change to its statutes or regulations to conform its
22	regulatory program to the changes made by this sec-
23	tion, the State regulatory program shall not be con-
24	sidered to be out of compliance with the requirements
25	of section 1882 of the Social Security Act due solely

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- to failure to make such change until the date specified
   in paragraph (4).
- 3 (2) NAIC STANDARDS.—If, not later than June 4 30, 2006, the National Association of Insurance Com-5 missioners (in this subsection referred to as the 6 "NAIC") modifies its NAIC Model Regulation relat-7 ing to section 1882 of the Social Security Act (re-8 ferred to in such section as the 1991 NAIC Model 9 Regulation, as subsequently modified) to conform to 10 the amendments made by this section, such revised 11 regulation incorporating the modifications shall be 12 considered to be the applicable NAIC model regulation 13 (including the revised NAIC model regulation and the 14 1991 NAIC Model Regulation) for the purposes of 15 such section.
  - (3) Secretary Standards.—If the NAIC does not make the modifications described in paragraph (2) within the period specified in such paragraph, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, not later than October 1, 2006, make the modifications described in such paragraph and such revised regulation incorporating the modifications shall be considered to be the appropriate regulation for the purposes of such section.
  - (4) Date specified.—

1	(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph
2	(B), the date specified in this paragraph for a
3	State is the earlier of—
4	(i) the date the State changes its stat-
5	utes or regulations to conform its regulatory
6	program to the changes made by this sec-
7	$tion,\ or$
8	(ii) October 1, 2006.
9	(B) Additional legislative action re-
10	QUIRED.—In the case of a State which the Sec-
11	retary identifies as—
12	(i) requiring State legislation (other
13	than legislation appropriating funds) to
14	conform its regulatory program to the
15	changes made in this section, but
16	(ii) having a legislature which is not
17	scheduled to meet in 2006 in a legislative
18	session in which such legislation may be
19	considered, the date specified in this para-
20	graph is the first day of the first calendar
21	quarter beginning after the close of the first
22	legislative session of the State legislature
23	that begins on or after July 1, 2006. For
24	purposes of the previous sentence, in the
25	case of a State that has a 2-year legislative

1	session, each year of such session shall be
2	deemed to be a separate regular session of
3	the State legislature.
4	SEC. 105. PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY.
5	(a) Applicability.—Except as provided in subsection
6	(d), the provisions of this section shall apply to group health
7	plans, health insurance issuers (including issuers in connec-
8	tion with group health plans or individual health coverage),
9	and issuers of medicare supplemental policies, without re-
10	gard to—
11	(1) section 732(a) of the Employee Retirement
12	Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1191a(a));
13	(2) section 2721(a) of the Public Health Service
14	Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-21(a)); and
15	(3) section 9831(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue
16	Code of 1986.
17	(b) Compliance With Certain Confidentiality
18	STANDARDS WITH RESPECT TO GENETIC INFORMATION.—
19	(1) In General.—The regulations promulgated
20	by the Secretary of Health and Human Services
21	under part C of title XI of the Social Security Act
22	(42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.) and section 264 of the
23	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
24	of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d–2 note) shall apply to the
25	use or disclosure of genetic information.

1	(2) Prohibition on underwriting and pre-
2	MIUM RATING.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a
3	group health plan, a health insurance issuer, or issuer
4	of a medicare supplemental policy shall not use or
5	disclose genetic information (including information
6	about a request for or a receipt of genetic services by
7	an individual or family member of such individual)
8	for purposes of underwriting, determinations of eligi-
9	bility to enroll, premium rating, or the creation, re-
10	newal or replacement of a plan, contract or coverage
11	for health insurance or health benefits.
12	(c) Prohibition on Collection of Genetic Infor-
13	MATION.—
13 14	MATION.—  (1) In General.—A group health plan, health
14	(1) In General.—A group health plan, health
14 15	(1) In General.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supple-
<ul><li>14</li><li>15</li><li>16</li></ul>	(1) In General.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not request, require, or purchase
<ul><li>14</li><li>15</li><li>16</li><li>17</li></ul>	(1) In General.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not request, require, or purchase genetic information (including information about a
14 15 16 17 18	(1) In General.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not request, require, or purchase genetic information (including information about a request for or a receipt of genetic services by an indi-
14 15 16 17 18 19	(1) In General.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not request, require, or purchase genetic information (including information about a request for or a receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual) for pur-
<ul><li>14</li><li>15</li><li>16</li><li>17</li><li>18</li><li>19</li><li>20</li></ul>	(1) In General.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not request, require, or purchase genetic information (including information about a request for or a receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual) for purposes of underwriting, determinations of eligibility to
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	(1) In General.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not request, require, or purchase genetic information (including information about a request for or a receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual) for purposes of underwriting, determinations of eligibility to enroll, premium rating, or the creation, renewal or

OF GENETIC INFORMATION PRIOR TO ENROLLMENT.—

A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not request, require, or purchase genetic information (including information about a request for or a receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual) concerning a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee prior to the enrollment, and in connection with such enrollment, of such individual under the plan, coverage, or policy.

- (3) Incidental collection.—Where a group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy obtains genetic information incidental to the requesting, requiring, or purchasing of other information concerning a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee, such request, requirement, or purchase shall not be considered a violation of this subsection if—
  - (A) such request, requirement, or purchase is not in violation of paragraph (1); and
  - (B) any genetic information (including information about a request for or receipt of genetic services) requested, required, or purchased is not used or disclosed in violation of subsection (b).

1 (d) Application of Confidentiality Standards.— 2 The provisions of subsections (b) and (c) shall not apply— 3 (1) to group health plans, health insurance 4 issuers, or issuers of medicare supplemental policies 5 that are not otherwise covered under the regulations 6 promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human 7 Services under part C of title XI of the Social Secu-8 rity Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.) and section 264 of 9 the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability 10 Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d–2 note); and 11 (2) to genetic information that is not considered 12 be individually-identifiable health information 13 under the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of 14 Health and Human Services under part C of title XI 15 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.) 16 and section 264 of the Health Insurance Portability 17 and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2 18 note). 19 (e) Enforcement.—A group health plan, health in-20 surance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy 21 that violates a provision of this section shall be subject to 22 the penalties described in sections 1176 and 1177 of the So-23 cial Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d-5 and 1320d-6) in the same manner and to the same extent that such penalties apply to violations of part C of title XI of such Act.

## 1 (f) Preemption.—

(1) In General.—A provision or requirement under this section or a regulation promulgated under this section shall supersede any contrary provision of State law unless such provision of State law imposes requirements, standards, or implementation specifications that are more stringent than the requirements, standards, or implementation specifications imposed under this section or such regulations. No penalty, remedy, or cause of action to enforce such a State law that is more stringent shall be preempted by this section.

- (2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to establish a penalty, remedy, or cause of action under State law if such penalty, remedy, or cause of action is not otherwise available under such State law.
- 18 (g) Coordination With Privacy Regulations.—
  19 The Secretary shall implement and administer this section
  20 in a manner that is consistent with the implementation and
  21 administration by the Secretary of the regulations promul22 gated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services
  23 under part C of title XI of the Social Security Act (42)
  24 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.) and section 264 of the Health Insur-

- ance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 2  $1320d-2 \ note$ ). 3 (h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section: 4 GENETIC INFORMATION; GENETICSERV-ICES.—The terms "family member", "genetic infor-5 6 mation", "genetic services", and "genetic test" have 7 the meanings given such terms in section 2791 of the 8 Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-91), as 9 amended by this Act. 10 (2) Group Health Plan; Health Insurance 11 ISSUER.—The terms "group health plan" and "health 12 insurance issuer" include only those plans and issuers 13 that are covered under the regulations described in 14 subsection (d)(1). 15 (3) Issuer of a medicare supplemental pol-ICY.—The term "issuer of a medicare supplemental 16 17 policy" means an issuer described in section 1882 of 18 the Social Security Act (42 insert 1395ss). 19 (4) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means 20 the Secretary of Health and Human Services.
- 21 SEC. 106. ASSURING COORDINATION.
- 22 (a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection 23 (b), the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Labor shall en-

- 1 sure, through the execution of an interagency memorandum2 of understanding among such Secretaries, that—
- 3 (1) regulations, rulings, and interpretations 4 issued by such Secretaries relating to the same matter 5 over which two or more such Secretaries have respon-6 sibility under this title (and the amendments made by 7 this title) are administered so as to have the same ef-8 fect at all times; and
- 9 (2) coordination of policies relating to enforcing 10 the same requirements through such Secretaries in 11 order to have a coordinated enforcement strategy that 12 avoids duplication of enforcement efforts and assigns 13 priorities in enforcement.
- 14 (b) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary 15 of Health and Human Services has the sole authority to 16 promulgate regulations to implement section 105.
- 17 SEC. 107. REGULATIONS; EFFECTIVE DATE.
- 18 (a) Regulations.—Not later than 1 year after the
- 19 date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Labor, the
- 20 Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Sec-
- 21 retary of the Treasury shall issue final regulations in an
- 22 accessible format to carry out this title.
- 23 (b) Effective Date.—Except as provided in section
- 24 104, the amendments made by this title shall take effect on

1	the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of
2	this Act.
3	TITLE II—PROHIBITING EMPLOY-
4	MENT DISCRIMINATION ON
5	THE BASIS OF GENETIC IN-
6	<b>FORMATION</b>
7	SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.
8	In this title:
9	(1) Commission.—The term "Commission"
10	means the Equal Employment Opportunity Commis-
11	sion as created by section 705 of the Civil Rights Act
12	of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-4).
13	(2) Employee; employer; employment agen-
14	CY; LABOR ORGANIZATION; MEMBER.—
15	(A) In General.—The term "employee"
16	means—
17	(i) an employee (including an appli-
18	cant), as defined in section 701(f) of the
19	Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C.
20	2000e(f));
21	(ii) a State employee (including an
22	applicant) described in section 304(a) of the
23	Government Employee Rights Act of 1991
24	$(42\ U.S.C.\ 2000e-16c(a));$

1	(iii) a covered employee (including an
2	applicant), as defined in section 101 of the
3	Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2
4	U.S.C. 1301);
5	(iv) a covered employee (including an
6	applicant), as defined in section 411(c) of
7	title 3, United States Code; or
8	(v) an employee or applicant to which
9	section 717(a) of the Civil Rights Act of
10	1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–16(a)) applies.
11	(B) Employer.—The term "employer"
12	means—
13	(i) an employer (as defined in section
14	701(b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
15	$U.S.C.\ 2000e(b));$
16	(ii) an entity employing a State em-
17	ployee described in section 304(a) of the
18	Government Employee Rights Act of 1991;
19	(iii) an employing office, as defined in
20	section 101 of the Congressional Account-
21	ability Act of 1995;
22	(iv) an employing office, as defined in
23	section 411(c) of title 3, United States Code;
24	or

1	(v) an entity to which section 717(a) of
2	the Civil Rights Act of 1964 applies.
3	(C) Employment agency; labor organi-
4	ZATION.—The terms "employment agency" and
5	"labor organization" have the meanings given
6	the terms in section 701 of the Civil Rights Act
7	of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e).
8	(D) Member.—The term "member", with
9	respect to a labor organization, includes an ap-
10	plicant for membership in a labor organization.
11	(3) Family member.—The term "family mem-
12	ber" means with respect to an individual—
13	(A) the spouse of the individual;
14	(B) a dependent child of the individual, in-
15	cluding a child who is born to or placed for
16	adoption with the individual; and
17	(C) all other individuals related by blood to
18	the individual or the spouse or child described in
19	subparagraph (A) or (B).
20	(4) Genetic information.—
21	(A) In general.—Except as provided in
22	subparagraph (B), the term "genetic informa-
23	tion" means information about—
24	(i) an individual's genetic tests;

1	(11) the genetic tests of family members
2	of the individual; or
3	(iii) the occurrence of a disease or dis-
4	order in family members of the individual.
5	(B) Exceptions.—The term "genetic infor-
6	mation" shall not include information about the
7	sex or age of an individual.
8	(5) Genetic monitoring.—The term "genetic
9	monitoring" means the periodic examination of em-
10	ployees to evaluate acquired modifications to their ge-
11	netic material, such as chromosomal damage or evi-
12	dence of increased occurrence of mutations, that may
13	have developed in the course of employment due to ex-
14	posure to toxic substances in the workplace, in order
15	to identify, evaluate, and respond to the effects of or
16	control adverse environmental exposures in the work-
17	place.
18	(6) Genetic services.—The term "genetic serv-
19	ices" means—
20	(A) a genetic test;
21	(B) genetic counseling (such as obtaining,
22	interpreting or assessing genetic information); or
23	(C) genetic education.
24	(7) Genetic test.—

1	(A) In General.—The term "genetic test"
2	means the analysis of human DNA, RNA, chro-
3	mosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects
4	genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes.
5	(B) Exception.—The term "genetic test"
6	does not mean an analysis of proteins or metabo-
7	lites that does not detect genotypes, mutations, or
8	$chromosomal\ changes.$
9	SEC. 202. EMPLOYER PRACTICES.
10	(a) Use of Genetic Information.—It shall be an
11	unlawful employment practice for an employer—
12	(1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any
13	employee, or otherwise to discriminate against any
14	employee with respect to the compensation, terms,
15	conditions, or privileges of employment of the em-
16	ployee, because of genetic information with respect to
17	the employee (or information about a request for or
18	the receipt of genetic services by such employee or
19	family member of such employee); or
20	(2) to limit, segregate, or classify the employees
21	of the employer in any way that would deprive or
22	tend to deprive any employee of employment opportu-
23	nities or otherwise adversely affect the status of the
24	employee as an employee, because of genetic informa-
25	tion with respect to the employee (or information

1	about a request for or the receipt of genetic services
2	by such employee or family member of such em-
3	ployee).
4	(b) Acquisition of Genetic Information.—It shall
5	be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to re-
6	quest, require, or purchase genetic information with respect
7	to an employee or a family member of the employee (or in-
8	formation about a request for the receipt of genetic services
9	by such employee or a family member of such employee)
10	except—
11	(1) where an employer inadvertently requests or
12	requires family medical history of the employee or
13	family member of the employee;
14	(2) where—
15	(A) health or genetic services are offered by
16	the employer, including such services offered as
17	part of a bona fide wellness program;
18	(B) the employee provides prior, knowing,
19	voluntary, and written authorization;
20	(C) only the employee (or family member if
21	the family member is receiving genetic services)
22	and the licensed health care professional or board
23	certified genetic counselor involved in providing
24	such services receive individually identifiable in-

1	formation concerning the results of such services;
2	and
3	(D) any individually identifiable genetic
4	information provided under subparagraph (C) in
5	connection with the services provided under sub-
6	paragraph (A) is only available for purposes of
7	such services and shall not be disclosed to the em-
8	ployer except in aggregate terms that do not dis-
9	close the identity of specific employees;
10	(3) where an employer requests or requires fam-
11	ily medical history from the employee to comply with
12	the certification provisions of section 103 of the Fam-
13	ily and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2613)
14	or such requirements under State family and medical
15	leave laws;
16	(4) where an employer purchases documents that
17	are commercially and publicly available (including
18	newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and books, but
19	not including medical databases or court records) that
20	include family medical history; or
21	(5) where the information involved is to be used
22	for genetic monitoring of the biological effects of toxic
23	substances in the workplace, but only if—
24	(A) the employer provides written notice of
25	the genetic monitoring to the employee;

1	(B)(i) the employee provides prior, know-
2	ing, voluntary, and written authorization; or
3	(ii) the genetic monitoring is required by
4	Federal or State law;
5	(C) the employee is informed of individual
6	monitoring results;
7	(D) the monitoring is in compliance with—
8	(i) any Federal genetic monitoring reg-
9	ulations, including any such regulations
10	that may be promulgated by the Secretary
11	of Labor pursuant to the Occupational
12	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
13	651 et seq.), the Federal Mine Safety and
14	Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.),
15	or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42
16	U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or
17	(ii) State genetic monitoring regula-
18	tions, in the case of a State that is imple-
19	menting genetic monitoring regulations
20	under the authority of the Occupational
21	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
22	651 et seq.); and
23	(E) the employer, excluding any licensed
24	health care professional or board certified genetic
25	counselor that is involved in the genetic moni-

1	toring program, receives the results of the moni-
2	toring only in aggregate terms that do not dis-
3	close the identity of specific employees;
4	(c) Preservation of Protections.—In the case of
5	information to which any of paragraphs (1) through (5)
6	of subsection (b) applies, such information may not be used
7	in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) or
8	treated or disclosed in a manner that violates section 206.
9	SEC. 203. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY PRACTICES.
10	(a) Use of Genetic Information.—It shall be an
11	unlawful employment practice for an employment agency—
12	(1) to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or
13	otherwise to discriminate against, any individual be-
14	cause of genetic information with respect to the indi-
15	vidual (or information about a request for or the re-
16	ceipt of genetic services by such individual or family
17	member of such individual);
18	(2) to limit, segregate, or classify individuals or
19	fail or refuse to refer for employment any individual
20	in any way that would deprive or tend to deprive any
21	individual of employment opportunities, or otherwise
22	adversely affect the status of the individual as an em-
23	ployee, because of genetic information with respect to
24	the individual (or information about a request for or

I	the receipt of genetic services by such individual or
2	family member of such individual); or
3	(3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to
4	discriminate against an individual in violation of
5	$this\ title.$
6	(b) Acquisition of Genetic Information.—It shall
7	be an unlawful employment practice for an employment
8	agency to request, require, or purchase genetic information
9	with respect to an individual or a family member of the
10	individual (or information about a request for the receipt
11	of genetic services by such individual or a family member
12	of such individual) except—
13	(1) where an employment agency inadvertently
14	requests or requires family medical history of the in-
15	dividual or family member of the individual;
16	(2) where—
17	(A) health or genetic services are offered by
18	the employment agency, including such services
19	offered as part of a bona fide wellness program;
20	(B) the individual provides prior, knowing,
21	voluntary, and written authorization;
22	(C) only the individual (or family member
23	if the family member is receiving genetic serv-
24	ices) and the licensed health care professional or
25	board certified genetic counselor involved in pro-

1	viding such services receive individually identifi-
2	able information concerning the results of such
3	services; and
4	(D) any individually identifiable genetic
5	information provided under subparagraph (C) in
6	connection with the services provided under sub-
7	paragraph (A) is only available for purposes of
8	such services and shall not be disclosed to the em-
9	ployment agency except in aggregate terms that
10	do not disclose the identity of specific individ-
11	uals;
12	(3) where an employment agency requests or re-
13	quires family medical history from the individual to
14	comply with the certification provisions of section 103
15	of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29
16	U.S.C. 2613) or such requirements under State family
17	and medical leave laws;
18	(4) where an employment agency purchases doc-
19	uments that are commercially and publicly available
20	(including newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and
21	books, but not including medical databases or court
22	records) that include family medical history; or
23	(5) where the information involved is to be used
24	for genetic monitoring of the biological effects of toxic
25	substances in the workplace, but only if—

1	(A) the employment agency provides written
2	notice of the genetic monitoring to the indi-
3	vidual;
4	(B)(i) the individual provides prior, know-
5	ing, voluntary, and written authorization; or
6	(ii) the genetic monitoring is required by
7	Federal or State law;
8	(C) the individual is informed of individual
9	monitoring results;
10	(D) the monitoring is in compliance with—
11	(i) any Federal genetic monitoring reg-
12	ulations, including any such regulations
13	that may be promulgated by the Secretary
14	of Labor pursuant to the Occupational
15	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
16	651 et seq.), the Federal Mine Safety and
17	Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.),
18	or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42
19	U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or
20	(ii) State genetic monitoring regula-
21	tions, in the case of a State that is imple-
22	menting genetic monitoring regulations
23	under the authority of the Occupational
24	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
25	$651 \ et \ seg.$ ); and

1	(E) the employment agency, excluding any
2	licensed health care professional or board cer-
3	tified genetic counselor that is involved in the ge-
4	netic monitoring program, receives the results of
5	the monitoring only in aggregate terms that do
6	not disclose the identity of specific individuals;
7	(c) Preservation of Protections.—In the case of
8	information to which any of paragraphs (1) through (5)
9	of subsection (b) applies, such information may not be used
10	in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) or
11	treated or disclosed in a manner that violates section 206.
12	SEC. 204. LABOR ORGANIZATION PRACTICES.
13	(a) Use of Genetic Information.—It shall be an
14	unlawful employment practice for a labor organization—
15	(1) to exclude or to expel from the membership
16	of the organization, or otherwise to discriminate
17	against, any member because of genetic information
18	with respect to the member (or information about a
19	request for or the receipt of genetic services by such
20	member or family member of such member);
21	(2) to limit, segregate, or classify the members of
22	the organization, or fail or refuse to refer for employ-
23	ment any member, in any way that would deprive or
24	tend to deprive any member of employment opportu-
25	nities, or otherwise adversely affect the status of the

1	member as an employee, because of genetic informa-
2	tion with respect to the member (or information about
3	a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such
4	member or family member of such member); or
5	(3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to
6	discriminate against a member in violation of this
7	title.
8	(b) Acquisition of Genetic Information.—It shall
9	be an unlawful employment practice for a labor organiza-
10	tion to request, require, or purchase genetic information
11	with respect to a member or a family member of the member
12	(or information about a request for the receipt of genetic
13	services by such member or a family member of such mem-
14	ber) except—
15	(1) where a labor organization inadvertently re-
16	quests or requires family medical history of the mem-
17	ber or family member of the member;
18	(2) where—
19	(A) health or genetic services are offered by
20	the labor organization, including such services
21	offered as part of a bona fide wellness program;
22	(B) the member provides prior, knowing,
23	voluntary, and written authorization;
24	(C) only the member (or family member if
25	the family member is receiving genetic services)

1	and the licensed health care professional or board
2	certified genetic counselor involved in providing
3	such services receive individually identifiable in-
4	formation concerning the results of such services,
5	and
6	(D) any individually identifiable genetic
7	information provided under subparagraph (C) in
8	connection with the services provided under sub-
9	paragraph (A) is only available for purposes of
10	such services and shall not be disclosed to the
11	labor organization except in aggregate terms that
12	do not disclose the identity of specific members,
13	(3) where a labor organization requests or re-
14	quires family medical history from the members to
15	comply with the certification provisions of section 103
16	of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29
17	U.S.C. 2613) or such requirements under State family
18	and medical leave laws;
19	(4) where a labor organization purchases docu-
20	ments that are commercially and publicly available
21	(including newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and
22	books, but not including medical databases or court
23	records) that include family medical history; or

1	(5) where the information involved is to be used
2	for genetic monitoring of the biological effects of toxic
3	substances in the workplace, but only if—
4	(A) the labor organization provides written
5	notice of the genetic monitoring to the member;
6	(B)(i) the member provides prior, knowing,
7	voluntary, and written authorization; or
8	(ii) the genetic monitoring is required by
9	Federal or State law;
10	(C) the member is informed of individual
11	monitoring results;
12	(D) the monitoring is in compliance with—
13	(i) any Federal genetic monitoring reg-
14	ulations, including any such regulations
15	that may be promulgated by the Secretary
16	of Labor pursuant to the Occupational
17	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
18	651 et seq.), the Federal Mine Safety and
19	Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.),
20	or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42
21	U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or
22	(ii) State genetic monitoring regula-
23	tions, in the case of a State that is imple-
24	menting genetic monitoring regulations
25	under the authority of the Occupational

1	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
2	651 et seq.); and
3	(E) the labor organization, excluding any
4	licensed health care professional or board cer-
5	tified genetic counselor that is involved in the ge-
6	netic monitoring program, receives the results of
7	the monitoring only in aggregate terms that do
8	not disclose the identity of specific members;
9	(c) Preservation of Protections.—In the case of
10	information to which any of paragraphs (1) through (5)
11	of subsection (b) applies, such information may not be used
12	in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) or
13	treated or disclosed in a manner that violates section 206.
14	SEC. 205. TRAINING PROGRAMS.
15	(a) Use of Genetic Information.—It shall be an
16	unlawful employment practice for any employer, labor or-
17	ganization, or joint labor-management committee control-
18	ling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, includ-
19	ing on-the-job training programs—
20	(1) to discriminate against any individual be-
21	cause of genetic information with respect to the indi-
22	vidual (or information about a request for or the re-
23	ceipt of genetic services by such individual or a fam-
24	ily member of such individual) in admission to, or

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- employment in, any program established to provide
   apprenticeship or other training or retraining;
- 3 (2) to limit, segregate, or classify the applicants 4 for or participants in such apprenticeship or other 5 training or retraining, or fail or refuse to refer for 6 employment any individual, in any way that would 7 deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employ-8 ment opportunities, or otherwise adversely affect the 9 status of the individual as an employee, because of ge-10 netic information with respect to the individual (or 11 information about a request for or receipt of genetic 12 services by such individual or family member of such 13 individual); or
  - (3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an applicant for or a participant in such apprenticeship or other training or retraining in violation of this title.
- 18 (b) Acquisition of Genetic Information.—It shall
  19 be an unlawful employment practice for an employer, labor
  20 organization, or joint labor-management committee de21 scribed in subsection (a) to request, require, or purchase ge22 netic information with respect to an individual or a family
  23 member of the individual (or information about a request
  24 for the receipt of genetic services by such individual or a
  25 family member of such individual) except—

1	(1) where the employer, labor organization, or
2	joint labor-management committee inadvertently re-
3	quests or requires family medical history of the indi-
4	vidual or family member of the individual;
5	(2) where—
6	(A) health or genetic services are offered by
7	the employer, labor organization, or joint labor-
8	management committee, including such services
9	offered as part of a bona fide wellness program;
10	(B) the individual provides prior, knowing,
11	voluntary, and written authorization;
12	(C) only the individual (or family member
13	if the family member is receiving genetic serv-
14	ices) and the licensed health care professional or
15	board certified genetic counselor involved in pro-
16	viding such services receive individually identifi-
17	able information concerning the results of such
18	services;
19	(D) any individually identifiable genetic
20	information provided under subparagraph (C) in
21	connection with the services provided under sub-
22	paragraph (A) is only available for purposes of
23	such services and shall not be disclosed to the em-
24	ployer, labor organization, or joint labor-man-
25	agement committee except in aggregate terms

1	that do not disclose the identity of specific indi-
2	viduals;
3	(3) where the employer, labor organization, or
4	joint labor-management committee requests or re-
5	quires family medical history from the individual to
6	comply with the certification provisions of section 103
7	of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29
8	U.S.C. 2613) or such requirements under State family
9	and medical leave laws;
10	(4) where the employer, labor organization, or
11	joint labor-management committee purchases docu-
12	ments that are commercially and publicly available
13	(including newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and
14	books, but not including medical databases or court
15	records) that include family medical history; or
16	(5) where the information involved is to be used
17	for genetic monitoring of the biological effects of toxic
18	substances in the workplace, but only if—
19	(A) the employer, labor organization, or
20	joint labor-management committee provides
21	written notice of the genetic monitoring to the
22	individual;
23	(B)(i) the individual provides prior, know-
24	ing, voluntary, and written authorization; or

1	(ii) the genetic monitoring is required by
2	Federal or State law;
3	(C) the individual is informed of individual
4	monitoring results;
5	(D) the monitoring is in compliance with—
6	(i) any Federal genetic monitoring reg-
7	ulations, including any such regulations
8	that may be promulgated by the Secretary
9	of Labor pursuant to the Occupational
10	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
11	651 et seq.), the Federal Mine Safety and
12	Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.),
13	or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42
14	U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or
15	(ii) State genetic monitoring regula-
16	tions, in the case of a State that is imple-
17	menting genetic monitoring regulations
18	under the authority of the Occupational
19	Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C.
20	651 et seq.); and
21	(E) the employer, labor organization, or
22	joint labor-management committee, excluding
23	any licensed health care professional or board
24	certified genetic counselor that is involved in the
25	genetic monitoring program, receives the results

1	of the monitoring only in aggregate terms that
2	do not disclose the identity of specific individ-
3	uals;
4	(c) Preservation of Protections.—In the case of
5	information to which any of paragraphs (1) through (5)
6	of subsection (b) applies, such information may not be used
7	in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) or
8	treated or disclosed in a manner that violates section 206.
9	SEC. 206. CONFIDENTIALITY OF GENETIC INFORMATION.
10	(a) Treatment of Information as Part of Con-
11	FIDENTIAL MEDICAL RECORD.—If an employer, employ-
12	ment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-manage-
13	ment committee possesses genetic information about an em-
14	ployee or member (or information about a request for or
15	receipt of genetic services by such employee or member or
16	family member of such employee or member), such informa-
17	tion shall be maintained on separate forms and in separate
18	medical files and be treated as a confidential medical record
19	of the employee or member.
20	(b) Limitation on Disclosure.—An employer, em-
21	ployment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-man-
22	agement committee shall not disclose genetic information
23	concerning an employee or member (or information about
24	a request for or receipt of genetic services by such employee

1	or member or family member of such employee or member)
2	except—
3	(1) to the employee (or family member if the
4	family member is receiving the genetic services) or
5	member of a labor organization at the request of the
6	employee or member of such organization;
7	(2) to an occupational or other health researcher
8	if the research is conducted in compliance with the
9	regulations and protections provided for under part
10	46 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations;
11	(3) in response to an order of a court, except
12	that—
13	(A) the employer, employment agency, labor
14	organization, or joint labor-management com-
15	mittee may disclose only the genetic information
16	expressly authorized by such order; and
17	(B) if the court order was secured without
18	the knowledge of the employee or member to
19	whom the information refers, the employer, em-
20	ployment agency, labor organization, or joint
21	labor-management committee shall provide the
22	employee or member with adequate notice to
23	challenge the court order;

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1	(4) to government officials who are investigating
2	compliance with this title if the information is rel-
3	evant to the investigation; or

- (5) to the extent that such disclosure is made in connection with the employee's compliance with the certification provisions of section 103 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2613) or such requirements under State family and medical leave laws.
- 10 SEC. 207. REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT.
- 11 (a) Employees Covered by Title VII of the Civil 12 Rights Act of 1964.—
- (1) In General.—The powers, remedies, and 13 14 procedures provided in sections 705, 706, 707, 709, 15 710, and 711 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 16 U.S.C. 2000e-4 et seq.) to the Commission, the Attor-17 ney General, or any person, alleging a violation of 18 title VII of that Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) shall 19 be the powers, remedies, and procedures this title pro-20 vides to the Commission, the Attorney General, or 21 any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful em-22 ployment practice in violation of this title against an 23 employee described in section 201(2)(A)(i), except as 24 provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).

- 1 (2) Costs and Fees.—The powers, remedies, 2 and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of 3 section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), 4 shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title 5 provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, or 6 any person, alleging such a practice.
- 7 (3) Damages.—The powers, remedies, and pro-8 cedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised 9 Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations 10 contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, 11 shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title 12 provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, or 13 any person, alleging such a practice (not an employ-14 ment practice specifically excluded from coverage 15 under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).
- 16 (b) Employees Covered by Government Em-17 ployee Rights Act of 1991.—
- 18 (1) In General.—The powers, remedies, and 19 procedures provided in sections 302 and 304 of the 20 Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C. 21 2000e-16b, 2000e-16c) to the Commission, or any 22 person, alleging a violation of section 302(a)(1) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e–16b(a)(1)) shall be the 23 24 powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to 25 the Commission, or any person, respectively, alleging

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- an unlawful employment practice in violation of this title against an employee described in section 201(2)(A)(ii), except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).
  - (2) COSTS AND FEES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, or any person, alleging such a practice.
- 11 (3) Damages.—The powers, remedies, and pro-12 cedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised 13 Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations 14 contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, 15 shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title 16 provides to the Commission, or any person, alleging 17 such a practice (not an employment practice specifi-18 cally excluded from coverage undersection 19 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).
- 20 (c) Employees Covered by Congressional Ac-21 countability Act of 1995.—
- 22 (1) IN GENERAL.—The powers, remedies, and 23 procedures provided in the Congressional Account-24 ability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) to the 25 Board (as defined in section 101 of that Act (2 U.S.C.

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- 1 1301)), or any person, alleging a violation of section 2 201(a)(1) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)) shall be 3 the powers, remedies, and procedures this title pro-4 vides to that Board, or any person, alleging an un-5 lawful employment practice in violation of this title 6 employee describedinsection against an7 201(2)(A)(iii), except as provided in paragraphs (2) 8 and (3).
  - (2) Costs and fees.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to that Board, or any person, alleging such a practice.
  - (3) DAMAGES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to that Board, or any person, alleging such a practice (not an employment practice specifically excluded from coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).
  - (4) Other applicable provisions.—With respect to a claim alleging a practice described in para-

- 1 graph (1), title III of the Congressional Account-2 ability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381 et seg.) shall apply 3 in the same manner as such title applies with respect 4 to a claim alleging a violation of section 201(a)(1) of 5 such Act (2 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)). 6 (d) Employees Covered by Chapter 5 of Title 3. United States Code.— 8 (1) In General.—The powers, remedies, and 9 procedures provided in chapter 5 of title 3, United 10 States Code, to the President, the Commission, the 11 Merit Systems Protection Board, or any person, alleg-12 ing a violation of section 411(a)(1) of that title, shall 13 be the powers, remedies, and procedures this title pro-14 vides to the President, the Commission, such Board, 15 or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful em-16 ployment practice in violation of this title against an 17 employee described in section 201(2)(A)(iv), except as 18 provided in paragraphs (2) and (3). 19 (2) Costs and fees.—The powers, remedies, 20
- and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the President, the Commission, such Board, or any person, alleging such a practice.

paragraphs (2) and (3).

1	(3) Damages.—The powers, remedies, and pro-
2	cedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised
3	Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations
4	contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A,
5	shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title
6	provides to the President, the Commission, such
7	Board, or any person, alleging such a practice (not
8	an employment practice specifically excluded from
9	coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised
10	Statutes).
11	(e) Employees Covered by Section 717 of the
12	Civil Rights Act of 1964.—
13	(1) In General.—The powers, remedies, and
14	procedures provided in section 717 of the Civil Rights
15	Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–16) to the Commission,
16	the Attorney General, the Librarian of Congress, or
17	any person, alleging a violation of that section shall
18	be the powers, remedies, and procedures this title pro-
19	vides to the Commission, the Attorney General, the
20	Librarian of Congress, or any person, respectively, al-
21	leging an unlawful employment practice in violation
22	of this title against an employee or applicant de-
23	scribed in section $201(2)(4)(y)$ except as provided in

- 1 (2) COSTS AND FEES.—The powers, remedies, 2 and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of 3 section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), 4 shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title 5 provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, the 6 Librarian of Congress, or any person, alleging such a 7 practice.
- 8 (3) Damages.—The powers, remedies, and pro-9 cedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised 10 Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations 11 contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, 12 shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title 13 provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, the 14 Librarian of Congress, or any person, alleging such a practice (not an employment practice specifically ex-15 16 cluded from coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the 17 Revised Statutes).
- 18 (f) Definition.—In this section, the term "Commis-19 sion" means the Equal Employment Opportunity Commis-20 sion.
- 21 SEC. 208. DISPARATE IMPACT.
- 22 (a) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other pro-23 vision of this Act, "disparate impact", as that term is used 24 in section 703(k) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C.

1	2000e $-d(k)$ ), on the basis of genetic information does not
2	establish a cause of action under this Act.
3	(b) Commission.—On the date that is 6 years after
4	the date of enactment of this Act, there shall be established
5	a commission, to be known as the Genetic Nondiscrimina-
6	tion Study Commission (referred to in this section as the
7	"Commission") to review the developing science of genetics
8	and to make recommendations to Congress regarding wheth-
9	er to provide a disparate impact cause of action under this
10	Act.
11	(c) Membership.—
12	(1) In general.—The Commission shall be com-
13	posed of 8 members, of which—
14	(A) 1 member shall be appointed by the Ma-
15	jority Leader of the Senate;
16	(B) 1 member shall be appointed by the Mi-
17	nority Leader of the Senate;
18	(C) 1 member shall be appointed by the
19	Chairman of the Committee on Health, Edu-
20	cation, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;
21	(D) 1 member shall be appointed by the
22	ranking minority member of the Committee on
23	Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the
24	Senate;

1	(E) 1 member shall be appointed by the
2	Speaker of the House of Representatives;
3	(F) 1 member shall be appointed by the Mi-
4	nority Leader of the House of Representatives;
5	(G) 1 member shall be appointed by the
6	Chairman of the Committee on Education and
7	the Workforce of the House of Representatives;
8	and
9	(H) 1 member shall be appointed by the
10	ranking minority member of the Committee on
11	Education and the Workforce of the House of
12	Representatives.
13	(2) Compensation and expenses.—The mem-
14	bers of the Commission shall not receive compensation
15	for the performance of services for the Commission,
16	but shall be allowed travel expenses, including per
17	diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for
18	employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter
19	57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from
20	their homes or regular places of business in the per-
21	formance of services for the Commission.
22	(d) Administrative Provisions.—
23	(1) Location.—The Commission shall be located
24	in a facility maintained by the Equal Employment
25	Opportunity Commission.

1	(2) Detail of government employees.—Any
2	Federal Government employee may be detailed to the
3	Commission without reimbursement, and such detail
4	shall be without interruption or loss of civil service
5	status or privilege.
6	(3) Information from federal agencies.—
7	The Commission may secure directly from any Fed
8	eral department or agency such information as the
9	Commission considers necessary to carry out the pro-
10	visions of this section. Upon request of the Commis
11	sion, the head of such department or agency shall fur-
12	nish such information to the Commission.
13	(4) Hearings.—The Commission may hold such
14	hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take
15	such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Com
16	mission considers advisable to carry out the objectives
17	of this section, except that, to the extent possible, the
18	Commission shall use existing data and research.
19	(5) Postal services.—The Commission may
20	use the United States mails in the same manner and
21	under the same conditions as other departments and
22	agencies of the Federal Government.
23	(e) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after all of the
24	members are appointed to the Commission under subsection

25 (c)(1), the Commission shall submit to Congress a report

- that summarizes the findings of the Commission and makes such recommendations for legislation as are consistent with 3 this Act. 4 (f) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are 5 authorized to be appropriated to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission such sums as may be necessary 6 to carry out this section. 8 SEC. 209. CONSTRUCTION. 9 Nothing in this title shall be construed to— 10 (1) limit the rights or protections of an indi-11 vidual under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 12 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seg.), including coverage af-13 forded to individuals under section 102 of such Act 14 (42 U.S.C. 12112), or under the Rehabilitation Act of 15 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.); 16 (2)(A) limit the rights or protections of an indi-17 vidual to bring an action under this title against an 18 employer, employment agency, labor organization, or 19 joint labor-management committee for a violation of 20 this title; or 21 (B) establish a violation under this title for an 22 23
- employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee of a provision of 24 the amendments made by title I;

1	(3) limit the rights or protections of an indi-
2	vidual under any other Federal or State statute that
3	provides equal or greater protection to an individual
4	than the rights or protections provided for under this
5	title;
6	(4) apply to the Armed Forces Repository of
7	Specimen Samples for the Identification of Remains;
8	(5) limit or expand the protections, rights, or ob-
9	ligations of employees or employers under applicable
10	workers' compensation laws;
11	(6) limit the authority of a Federal department
12	or agency to conduct or sponsor occupational or other
13	health research that is conducted in compliance with
14	the regulations contained in part 46 of title 45, Code
15	of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding or simi-
16	lar regulation or rule); and
17	(7) limit the statutory or regulatory authority of
18	the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
19	or the Mine Safety and Health Administration to
20	promulgate or enforce workplace safety and health
21	laws and regulations.
22	SEC. 210. MEDICAL INFORMATION THAT IS NOT GENETIC
23	INFORMATION.
24	An employer, employment agency, labor organization,
25	or joint labor-management committee shall not be consid-

- 1 ered to be in violation of this title based on the use, acquisi-
- 2 tion, or disclosure of medical information that is not genetic
- 3 information about a manifested disease, disorder, or patho-
- 4 logical condition of an employee or member, including a
- 5 manifested disease, disorder, or pathological condition that
- 6 has or may have a genetic basis.

## 7 SEC. 211. REGULATIONS.

- 8 Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of
- 9 this title, the Commission shall issue final regulations in
- 10 an accessible format to carry out this title.

## 11 SEC. 212. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

- 12 There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as
- 13 may be necessary to carry out this title (except for section
- 14 208).

## 15 SEC. 213. EFFECTIVE DATE.

- 16 This title takes effect on the date that is 18 months
- 17 after the date of enactment of this Act.